THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

A STRUGGLE FOR PRECEDENCE PROBABLE.

The Tariff Debate Not Likely to Come Up This Week—The President's Message Likely to Arouse Talk—Progress of Business in the South—The General News of the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Hereafter the daily sessions of the house of representatives will begin at eleven o'clock.

The assignments of the week are as follows: Monday (after the call of states) to the committee on the district of Columbia for bills of local interest, the most important of which is that providing for a bridge across the Potomac; Tuesday, to the committee on private land claims; Thursday, to the committee on agriculture, and Saturday to the consideration of the joint resolution providing for a commission to inquire into Indian affairs. There are, however, a number of important measures not thus provided for, among them the inter-state commerce, the electoral count and the land grant forfeiture bills, which were made "special orders" for dates long past, whose supporters will contest the floor with some of the committees named, while the army and diplomatic appropriation bills are likely to be pressed, and cause further disarrangement of the assignment. Again it is among the possibilities of the week that a long discussion may arise upon the subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill, the president's message regarding private pension bills, or the proposition to permit offering amendments to general pension bills, to provide in each for taxation to meet its own required expenditures. The tariff debate is not now expected to begin this week.

The senate has unanimously consented to devote tomorrow and Tuesday to the discussion of the inter-state commerce bill, and to vote upon the measure before adjournment on Tuesday. It is the understanding that the general pension bill shall next be taken up, and that the bankruptcy bill, the open session resolution, the Chinese restriction bill and the Pacific railroad debt extension bill shall follow in their order. It is possible, however, that not more than one or two of these measures will be disposed of during the coming week. The appropriations committee has the agricultural, the pension and the District of Columbia appropriation bills under consideration, and its sub-committee have made such progress that one or more of them may be brought in speedily, if desired, but none are likely to be reported, or brought up for action this week.

SACKVILLE WEST SPEAKS.

The Canadian Seizure of a United States Vessel.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Post tomorrow will print an interview with Hon. L. S. Sackville West, the British minister, in regard to the seizure of the United States fishing vessel Adams by the Canadian authorities, in which he says:

"I have had no official correspondence upon the fisheries question this year. You see that the matter is in the hands of the dominion authorities at the present stage. They correspond directly with the colonial office in London, and it is not until some action is taken by the imperial government that I should be called upon to act in the matter with the United States. I don't apprehend that this question is going to cause any serious differences between the two countries. Of course, the seizure of the Adams at Digby will increase the unpleasantness which is felt on both sides. Everything might have been avoided had congress taken the advice of the administration, and appointed a commission to inquire into the whole dispute. But it has chosen not to do so, led by Senator Frye, who really does not seem to care what he says. Congress has denounced the treaty of 1851; it has denounced the fishery articles of the treaty of 1871, and it has substituted nothing, leaving us to fall back upon the miserable old treaty of 1818. Instead of progress there has been retrogression in this matter, and we are now acting under a treaty made over sixty years ago. The question now is as to the interpretation of that treaty. The Canadians may interpret it one way, the Americans another, while the imperial government may understand it in a way of its own. Everything appears now to depend upon the way which the British government may interpret this treaty. This seizure of the Adams will bring up the question, and possibly decide the interpretation. It will come before a mixed court, part British citizens and part Americans. I don't believe there will be any retaliatory action taken by either country. The system is too old, and has gone out of use, and it has always been found to operate against retaliation.

HALIFAX, May 9.—United States Consul Phelan has been ordered to St. John in connection with the seizure of the schooner David J. Adams.

SLIGHT HOPE FOR CLUVERIUS.

A Postponment of the Certification of His Conviction Allowed.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Just before the adjournment of the court of appeals for the session, counsel for Cluverius moved the court to direct that the certificate of the judgment rendered in the case yesterday be not certified down to the hustings court until the fall term. The counsel said he wished to submit a motion for a rehearing of the case before the court. The rule of the court which was quoted states that no motion for a rehearing shall be heard unless one of the judges on the prevailing side of the question desires to hear it. The judges retired for consultation and were at first inclined to refuse the motion, but in view of the gravity of the case they consented to postpone the issuance of the certificate of judgment to the lower court. The date fixed upon is the 10th of September next, at Staunton, when the counsel for Cluverius are required to have the petition for a rehearing printed. If this rehearing is allowed them upon reconsideration and fresh argument the court may decide either for or against the prisoner. In the meantime the mandate will not go down to the lower court, and by this means Cluverius has at least gained four months' time; possibly he may gain more when the opinions of all the judges are written and filed. Much more light may be shed on the mysterious and extraordinary case.

Strange Scene in a Church.

SHARON, Pa., May 9.—On Easter Sunday morning Rev. H. G. Wood, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, conducted the services in an unusually impressive manner. Every member of the congregation was present. When the time arrived for the singing of the hymn "Benedictus" the choir did not respond. The rector requested the singers to proceed, but the leader, on behalf of the choir, made a positive refusal, saying they were tired of the "Benedictus," and preferred rendering the "Jubilate," which, as they claim, was just as appropriate and much livelier. This, coupled with vague intimations that they would not be controlled wholly by the pastor, shocked the latter and he fell to the floor unconscious. He recovered and dismissed the congregation; a relapse ensued, and he was carried to his home and became partially paralyzed. Mr Wood is one of the most eloquent rectors in western Pennsylvania, and is highly connected.

Taking Care of Themselves.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The directors of the Richmond and West Point Terminal railroad attempted to dispose of $13,500,000 of stock and bonds of the company to themselves, as trustees of the Richmond and Danville company as payment to receive from themselves 25,000 shares of Terminal stock owned by the Danville company. A committee of Terminal stockholders is investigating the charges against two boards of directors.

TURBULENT GREECE.

The People of Athens Clamoring for War with Turkey,

ATHENS, May 9.—After several cabinet councils today, Premier Delyannis tendered the king the resignation of the ministry, which the king refused to accept. The king has written a letter to Premier Delyannis, holding him responsible for the present condition of affairs in Greece. The foreign fleet, with the exception of one vessel of each power, left Suda bay and has completed the blockade of the Greek coast. The government has warned all vessels that if they leave port it will be at their own risk. The issue of shipping papers has been stopped. The commercial world is excited.

The Russian minister of war has gone to Livadia to confer with the czar.

Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

There was slight firing on the frontier today by the Greek troops, in disobedience of orders. Quiet was soon restored.

A demonstration was held to-day in Constitution square. Warlike speeches were made, and a resolution carried amid great excitement, favoring war with Turkey. A resolution advising an immediate increase in the army was also adopted. After the meeting the crowd marched to the house of Prime Minister Delyannis, and in response to repeated calls, the premier made a brief address, in which he said the government would never sign an agreement involving the disbanding of the forces. This declaration was cheered to the echo. The multitude then proceeded to the residence of ex-Prime Minister Tricoupis, and demanded a speech, but Tricoupis refused to appear. This action on the part of the ex-premier caused an uproar, and shouts of "traitor" arose from the crowd. The people finally dispersed in an orderly manner.

The Russian minister to Greece has concluded his visit to the czar, and arrived in Sebastapol enroute to Athens. He has telegraphed the members of the embassy to prepare for their departure from Greece.

FIRE IN HULL.

A Serious Disaster in a Little Canadian Town.

HULL, QUEBEC, May 9.—A fire broke out this morning in Alderman Landris' bakery, and spreading rapidly, soon destroyed all the houses on Lake and Duke streets, and on Main street as far as Poulin's stone block, corner of Main and Slide streets, where it was checked. The area covered by the fire is about ten acres, and one hundred and fifty families are burned out. The only public building destroyed was the new post-office, a handsome stone structure costing $50,000. The other losses are estimated at $100,200. The insurance is $25,000.

One hundred and ten buildings, divided into 155 tenements, were burned, and about two hundred families rendered homeless. These people found temporary shelter with friends. The mayor and council are taking steps to provide for them. A great amount of furniture was destroyed, for although most of the residents of the houses removed the greater part of their effects, much of it was burned in the places where it was deposited, and which were thought to be safe from the flames. In all the Catholic churches this morning, appeals were made for assistance, and with good results. Liberal donations of food and clothing has been arriving all day. A portion of the burned district shared the same fate during the great fire of 1880, when over five hundred houses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be incendiary.

THE FRETFUL RED MAN.

The Yagni War Ended—Miles Makes a Declaration.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—The hostile Indians, it is reported, are making for the mountains. A messenger from Sonora reports Chief Magnus killed, and claims to have his scalp. General Miles declares that a vigorous campaign will be carried on until every hostile is either killed or captured.

BY WAY OF MEXICO.

GUYAMAS, Mex., May 9.—A courier who arrived yesterday from General A. Martinez, reported the capture by Mexican troops of Anit, the central defense of the Yagni Indians. During the attack on the defense one Mexican officer and eight privates were killed. Chief Cajeme and the greater portion of his army had left several days before the engagement. The casualties on the Indian side are not known, but it is the general opinion that the Yagni war is ended.

REBELLION AT ROSEBUD.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—News has reached this city from Valentine, of a serious disturbance at the Rosebud Indian agency, in Dakota, Major Wright, the Indian agent, found fault with one of the bands of Indians for having located on a tract of land which he considered and declared unfit for cultivation, and thereupon he issued an order directing them to move on the land that could be worked, and unless they did this he would withhold the agricultural implements and supplies that were about to be given to them. This created great indignation among the band of Indians, who held a council and indulged in threatening talk. They finally resolved not to move, but to demand that the implements and supplies be issued to them without any further delay or parley. Arming themselves with knives, revolvers and weapons, which they could conceal, they thereupon marched in a body to the agency buildings and made a formal demand, accompanying the same with an emphatic threat that unless the demand was complied with they would seize the implements by force. A council was called then and there, and after some talk Major Wright refused to give them the implements unless they complied with his orders to move. They remained obstinate, however, and, the situation warming up, Major Wright hastily withdrew to his private office. A number of Indians followed him, and when he attempted to escape from the office they seized him and threatened to kill him if he did not yield to their demands or leave the reservation.

Major Wright's Indian police arrived upon the scene just in time to save him from injury. Knives and pistols were drawn by both parties, and for a few moments there was the greatest excitement and a bloody fight was imminent. The unruly Indians boldly defied the agent and his police and were about to charge upon them when some cool-headed Indians from other bands, together with some white men, both being prominent persons, came up and called upon them to desist for a moment or two at least. This caused a sudden cessation of hostilities. As soon as he could be heard the spokesman of the peacemakers, who realized the danger of the situation, called on them to listen and not to renew the fight. He then succeeded in inducing them to call the fight off by promising them that the difficulty should be at once satisfactorily compromised.

Of the 28,000 Sioux Indians who are located on reservations north of the Nebraska line one-half are stationed at Rosebud agency. Up to the death of Spotted Tail, who was killed by Crow Dog, that old chieftain was the centralizing power for good among the Sioux. His assassination five years ago, widened the breach between the two factions, the one being for peace and the other for trouble.

Shot by His Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., May 9.—P. Eriko Fernandez, a rich Cuban of Hawthorne, N. J., was shot last night by his wife Belle. The woman then placed the pistol to her temple and blew her brains out. Both are dead. No cause is known for the deed. Mr. Fernandez was a member of the New York club.

MANNING MUST REMAIN.

CLEVELAND WILL NOT PART WITH HIS SECRETARY.

Being the Only Popular Member of the Cabinet, Mr Manning Cannot be Spared by the President—His Aid Required in the New York Election—General Political News.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mr. Brennan, Mr. Manning's private secretary, has gone to Fortress Monroe to arrange for the reception of Secretary Manning, who intends to leave Washington for that place some time this week. Mr. Manning has had one or two talks with the president within the last week or ten days. Mr. Cleveland has urged him to remain in the cabinet, and Mr. Manning has promised to do so if his health comes back to him as rapidly as it now promises. Fortress Monroe is very easy of access from Washington. Mr. Manning may remain there a month. He will then go from there to New York and decide where he will spend the summer. He does not expect to come back to Washington to stay much before the 1st of next October. New York politicians say that the president is especially anxious to retain Mr. Manning because he knows that Governor Hill intends to make a fight against him for the nomination in 1888, and he wishes to keep Mr. Manning with him, as he is considered by the president as a politician much more than a match for Mr. Hill. These are some of the reasons given by the gossips. There is probably a much more substantial reason than that.

The president has a great liking for Mr. Manning, and as the latter is almost the only member of his cabinet who is popular with public men, he desires his aid at Washington. The routine matters of the treasury are now well arranged. Mr. Fairchild, as acting secretary, is able to dispose of the business in a satisfactory way. There are no new questions coming up between now and fall. The bond calls made since January 1 have now exhausted the amount required under the sinking fund law. It is not expected that there will be any more calls before the close of the fiscal year.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES FOR ILLINOIS.

"The democratic party is in first-class shape in Illinois," said Congressman Springer. "The party and the individual leaders are in happy accord with Mr. Cleveland and the policy of his administration. There is not the dissension in Illinois which I hear exists in other states. The party is now stronger and by election time it will be more united than it has ever been. Mr. Cleveland's administration is in every respect satisfactory to the party, and they will continue to stand by it. There are to be elected this year a legislature, a treasurer of state and superintendent of public instruction. I believe a democratic legislature will be elected, and I have reasons to regard with favor the chances for the state ticket, though at the last election the republicans had a majority of little over 5,000. The public in general are also so satisfied with the democratic policy as formulated and carried out by the president that it has drawn from the republican party many supporters who in future will vote with us. We may lose, perhaps, two of our democratic representatives in congress.

"There are now three democrats here from republican districts, Ward, Neece and Worthington, yet considering they were elected in a presidential year, when party lines were closely drawn, there should be no fear about either this year. We stand an equal chance to elect a democrat in the district now represented by Mr. Thomas. In Ward's district, which embraces a part of the city of Chicago, there are yet two factions of the republican party, with but little prospect of a settlement of their differences. It is said, and I think truthfully, that Carter Harrison is going to be a candidate in Ward's district, and there is no question that he will be elected. The manner in which he has handled the rioters makes him one of the most popular men in Chicago and it will be impossible to defeat him."

LEGISLATORS ON A STRIKE

Kentucky Senators Join the Ohio Fugitives.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 9.—Thirty members of the Kentucky legislature came to this city today to join the democratic Ohio senators, who have filibustered to Chattanooga. Today the entire party visited Lookout mountain, and spent the day together in social intercourse, and discussed the situation of affairs at Columbus. This afternoon the Ohio senators decided to go to Lexington, Ky, where they will meet their five colleagues who have been in West Virginia, and will then decide upon their course of action. They denounce the proceedings at Columbus yesterday as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in direct violation of the expressed statutes, and state that they will fight it to the bitter end. The entire party left to-night for Lexington.

The Prohibitionists to Fight

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—The prohibitionists of New Jersey propose to take an active interest in the coming gubernatorial campaign, and a candidate for governor will be nominated in Newark, on May 27. Among the prominent candidates mentioned are Thomas V. Cator, of Jersey City; William H. Morrow, of Warren county; Cortlandt L. Parker, of Middlesex, and George J. Ferry, of Essex. The South Jersey contingent is strongly in favor of General Clinton B. Fisk. Last year the prohibitionists polled 9,113 votes in the state, and a prominent worker said yesterday that if the increase over previous years continues in the same ratio fully 20,000 prohibition votes will be polled next fall.

A Futile Attempt at Suicide.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 9.—All on a sudden yesterday Marion Bundren, who lives five miles west of the city, became violent toward his wife and children, and made repeated efforts to kill them, but was thwarted by his brother. Sheriff Lewis went out today to arrest him, and he ran into a thicket and made several attempts to cut his own throat. The knife, however, was not sharp enough to sever the jugular vein, and he was arrested and lodged in jail.

Thrown Into the River.

UTICA, N. Y., May 9.—The new iron bridge being built at Lyonsdale, Lewis county, gave way yesterday, precipitating seven workmen, and the wreck twisted the iron into Moose river, twenty feet below. Two men escaped by jumping on the pier. W. H. Wilcox, in leaping to an abutment, lost his foothold and was fatally injured. The others swam ashore, although some of them sustained severe injuries. The accident was caused by the giving way of the temporary trestle.

Gold by the Boxful.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Near Winchester S. B. Knight, while digging a post hole, struck a copper box about nine inches square, with an iron lock. Breaking off the lid, he found it filled with gold and silver coin to the amount of $1,233.75. Jacob Stoddard lived alone, years ago, in an old log cabin over the site where the money was found. He was reported wealthy, but when he died nobody could find any trace of his money.

Jefferson Davis at Home.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9.—Jefferson Davis arrived here at noon today. He appeared on the platform and spoke a few words. He seemed quite fatigued. At 12:10 he left for Beauvoin, where he arrived at 1:15 p. m.

A YEAR AMONG SAVAGES.

The Curious Experiences of a Crew of Shipwrecked Sailors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—A romantic story of shipwreck and residence on a small island in the Caroline group among the natives for fifteen months, is told by Joseph Brinskin and Gus Wenswend, sailors who have just arrived here. They sailed from Newcastle, Australia, November 16, 1884, on the Australian bark, Borthwick Castle, for Amoy, China. The captain lost his reckoning and ran out of his course, striking on a reef of the Mokin isle, in the Caroline group, on January 3, 1885. The ship went down at noon, after the crew of thirteen men had taken to the boats, and with a small quantity of food and clothing reached the island. To their surprise and joy, they found it inhabited. They were treated very kindly by the people, taken to their huts and made at home. The natives are described as fine-looking people, who have very little intercourse with the outside world. After a sojourn of a year and a quarter, Brinskin and Wenswend were taken off the island by the ship H. L. Tiernan.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S FALL.

The Mistress of a Prince, She Sinks From Her Station.

LONDON, May 9.—Fanny Lear, a celebrated demi-mondaine, has died at Nice. She was an American by birth, and was expelled from France some time ago for publishing an offensive work entitled "Roman d'une Americaine en Russie." She was the daughter of Dr. Ely, a Protestant clergyman of Connecticut. Her romance in life was in connection with the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowich, a nephew of the emperor of Russia, whom she met at St. Petersburg.

One night in the winter of 1871 there was a masked ball at the operahouse of St. Petersburg. Among the company present was an American girl of extraordinary beauty. She had dark hair in great profusion and an imperial sort of forehead, broad, open and white as ivory. Her dark eyes flashed under her long lashes, and were all aglow with wit and kindness. Little feet, small hands and taper fingers, a figure such as a fairy might envy—such is the description of the American beauty who on that night stole the heart of the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia.

A sad story of his arrest on a charge of stealing jewelry, and subsequent banishment to the Caucasus, also caused the expulsion of Fanny Lear from Russia. For some time after Fanny Lear resided in France. About eleven years ago a book was published in Paris which caused a decided sensation. It was called "Le Roman d'une Americaine en Russie," and was written by Miss Hattie Blackford; better known as "Fanny Lear." In it the authoress, aided by some hack writer on the boulevards, related her adventures with a person whom she delighted to call the "G. D.," and whom the Almanach de Gotha called the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, nephew of the then reigning czar, and for this the authoress was expelled from Paris, and her low Victoria with Russian horses were seen no more on the Bois.

THE MORMON WOMEN.

Some Provision Needed for Their Relief from Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mrs. Newman, representing the Industrial Home, an incorporated institution of Utah, has addressed the senate committee on education and labor, advocating an appropriation for the support of that institution. She is indorsed by the Utah commission, by Chief Justice Zane and his associates, by ex-Governor Murray and the Gentile clergy of the territory. The object of the institution is to fit for self-support such of the women and girls of Utah as wish or can be induced to escape the evils of polygamy. It is proposed to teach the duties of domestic service, and such of the trades and professions as women are fitted for, and by means of a "bureau of information" to find employment in the states for the graduates of the institution, and supply them the means of getting away.

Mrs. Newman made an eloquent address, depicting forcibly the horrors of polygamous life as described to her by the women who had suffered them, and stated it as the belief of the intelligent Gentiles of the territory that if the opportunity of escape were afforded many Mormon women who are now in a condition of slavery would be rescued. The Mormon legislature, she said, could not be depended upon, of course, to give support to an institution of this kind. The Gentiles of the territory, who were there to make their fortunes, could not identify themselves with it, since that would result in business ostracism, and the Gentile missionaries had not the means to support the institution. Mrs. Newman represented local sentiment among the Gentile portion of the Utah community as favoring, first, the government of the territory by a commission, and second, the disfranchisement of women in the territory.

A Groom Without a Wife.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., May 9.—Harry Sparrow was married last Wednesday night to Mary Conolly. He brought his bride here, where he is well known and popular, and found a gathering of his friends waiting to congratulate him. Leaving his bride in the home he had made ready for her, he went to a neighboring saloon "to treat the boys." He remained there for some time. When he returned to his house his bride was not in the parlor, or in the bridal chamber. She had gone away. He spent the night searching for her. Thursday morning two strangers drove up to the house. One was a detective, and the other said he was the lawful husband of Mary Conolly, and he had come for her. Poor Sparrow was dumbfounded, but managed to tell his story, and the visitors left to look elsewhere for the fugitive wife.

Claiming $8,000 Damage from a Queen.

BOSTON, May 9.—Captain Cyrus B. Averill, of Rockland, Me., has made a demand upon the queen of Madagascar for $8,000 damages for the robbery and abuse of himself and daughter and the looting and burning of his vessel, the bark Surprise, on the Madagascar coast last November. The documents have been forwarded by the state department to the United States consul at Tamatave with directions to request that instant reparation be made. The Rockland Courier-Gazette, which printed Captain Averill's account of the affair, says that it is stated that a United States war vessel has recently been dispatched to Madagascar, presumably in connection with the outrage.

The Cork Leg of Santa Ana.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—Governor Oglesby has received a letter from J. A. Gill, of Pekin, Ill., who served in an Illinois regiment in the Mexican war, stating that he has in his possession a cork leg which was worn by Santa Ana and left by him in a carriage as he escaped after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and offering to present it to the state to be placed in Memorial Hall. Governor Oglesby accepted the offer and requested Mr. Gill to forward the leg.

Three Boys Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—Four boys were in a row boat on Wissahickon creek this afternoon, when the boat pitched over a dam at Riverside, where the creek empties into the Schuylkill river. A large crowd on the shore witnessed the accident, but Patrick Croderick, aged 15, James Aheirn, aged 14, and William Ryan, aged 13, were drowned.

Winslow in Prison.

BOSTON, May 9.—A private letter from Buenos Ayres says E. D. Winslow, the well-known Boston forger, is in jail there for swindling.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALISTS

THE DAY PASSES OFF IN A QUIET MANNER.

The Police Not Called Upon to Suppress Lawless Assemblages—More Deaths Reported—Carter Harrison Criticises the Press for Its Action—He Denies Suppressing Moody.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The day has been one of marked quiet throughout the entire city, no processions occurring, and the police were not even called upon to disperse any large assemblages. The situation in the lumber district, which has been the scene of many disorders during the week, was such as not to require the dispatching of a single patrol wagon to quell a disturbance during the day. The fourth death among the persons injured in the Hay Market square riot Tuesday occurred last night, Officer Plavin giving way to the injuries inflicted by the bomb and weakness caused by the amputation of one of his injured legs. Kruger, a socialist, shot by Officer Madden, died this morning. The fifth of the wounded officers succumbed this afternoon, Officer Michael Shehan dying at his home. He was one of those injured by a piece of the exploding bomb. The death of Frank Lannis occurred during the afternoon. He was a recognized member of the rioting communists.

No work was attempted at any railway freight houses, but the companies will give notice tomorrow of their ability to handle any quantity of freight offered. It is stated that the strikers on the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads have announced their intention to return to work tomorrow.

CARTER HARRISON BLAMES THE PAPERS.

Mayor Harrison, replying to strictures made upon his failure to suppress the socialists heretofore, says:

"One newspaper, descanting upon the outrageous doctrine of the communists and nihilists, says: 'And for years the patriotic citizens of this community have not been permitted by the mayor to interfere with this conspiracy against their rights.' Absolutely a falsehood. I have never interfered with any citizen who wanted to break up these things. The police have simply abstained from breaking them up themselves. Violent speeches have been made on the lake front to small squads of listeners, and the next morning the newspapers, for the purpose of selling papers, have spread broadcast over the land the utterances of these nihilists and lawbreakers. The newspapers, and not the mayor of Chicago, have thus been the propagandists of nihilists' doctrines, giving these people the notoriety and advertisement they so much sought. The newspapers spread over the country the report that I had forbidden Mr. Moody to preach in the Casino rink, so as, throughout the world, to show that I was against the preaching of religion, and that, too, when every one of these newspapers knew that Mr. Moody and his friends had stopped the meeting themselves under the supposition that it might be in violation of my proclamation. The result was that the ladies of the Christian union offered up prayers for me and carried the news to the portals of high heaven that I was trying to forbid the preaching of the gospel."

PARSONS'S COLORED WIFE.

Mrs. Parsons was born in Texas, and married the noted anarchist in Houston a dozen years ago. She is thirty-three years old. She came to Chicago with her husband about ten years ago. The first known of her, so far as the detectives have been able to ascertain, she ran a dressmaking establishment on Larabee street, just above North avenue, about six years ago. She was an expert in the business, and drove a thriving trade, her husband assisting her as a clerk or cashier.

Mrs. Parsons is of Mexican and Indian origin, with a possible trace of Ethiopian blood in her veins. She is of a swarthy complexion, darker than an ordinary mulatto, but without the olive tint of the half-bred Ethiope. Her hair is abundant and rebellious, waved but not kinky. She has the high cheek bones of the Indian strongly marked, and a long, pointed chin. Her eyes are as black as ebony. She is tall and angular. She is a self-possessed speaker and a fluent one. Her socialistic harangues are the most violent and vindictive of all the orators of that persuasion. She has often said that the ambition of her life is to fire the engine that shall run the guillotine to cut off the heads of capitalists. "That is my religion," she asserted last night, as her eyes flashed with a dangerous gleam. She is thoroughly conversant with the doctrines of communism, and is capable of making a terse, logical argument, though her utterances are usually those of epigrammatic savagery. She is a remarkably strong willed and determined woman of a fair education and no ordinary ability. She has two children living, a boy of seven and a girl of four years.

THE PRINTERS TAKE ACTION.

At a meeting of the Chicago Typographical union No. 16, today, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago Typographical union No. 16, condemns in unmeasured terms the heinous acts of the mob at Haymarket Tuesday, and we declare the men who have, by their uncivilized teaching, caused this red letter day in the history of our great city, to be the greatest enemy the laboring man has.

Resolved, That the union hereby offers a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of the scoundrel that threw the bomb that caused the death and maiming of so many officers of the law.

Resolved, That our delegates to the trades and labor assembly, are hereby instructed to present these resolutions to that body, and ask its endorsement and co-operation in order that justice may be meted out to those violaters of law and civilization.

BOYCOTTING COMMUNISTS.

At a meeting of the furniture manufacturers' association last night the following was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter no member of this association will, knowingly, employ in his factory any communist, anarchist, nihilist or socialist or other person denying the right of private property or recommending destruction or bloodshed as remedies for existing evils.

Also the following:

Resolved, That this association hereby agrees that ten hours shall constitute a days labor, but any manufacturers whose orders are not sufficient to warrant his keeping his factory open for so many hours, may regulate the hours of labor by the demands of his business, and that wages shall be paid by the hour or the old terms.

BUFFALO CONDEMNS THE ANARCHISTS.

BUFFALO, May 9.—The Buffalo Central Labor union has adopted resolutions strongly condemning the acts of violence of the anarchists at Chicago, and repudiating that class of men as enemies to labor.

ST. LOUIS ANARCHISTS TALK.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The anarchists of this city, about 100 strong, held a meeting today and adopted resolutions charging the police of Chicago with trampling on the freedom of the press, stealing the property of workingmen's papers, and with manslaughter; indorsing the action of their brothers in Chicago, and saying they will uphold the red flag as the standard of freedom, equality and brotherhood.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALLED.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has issued a call to the various assemblies of the order for a special session of the general assembly to be held at Cleveland on May 25. It is understood the calling of the session is for the purpose of changing the laws of organization.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS GO TO WORK.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The freight handlers' strike will probably end tomorrow, many of the men being anxious to return to work.

ALL QUITE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—There was no trouble here today. The city is unusually quiet.

DENOUNCED BY ARCHBISHOP.

Archbishop Gibbons Refers to the Prevailing Troubles in Chicago,

BALTIMORE, May 9.—At the dedication today of the Neto church of the Holy Cross, in this city, Archbishop Gibbons took advantage of the presence of a large number of foreigners, and spoke forcibly on the signs of anarchism that have recently been developed in America. He said in part:

"As the events of the last few days in Chicago have shown, there exists in this country a small but turbulent element, composed of men who boldly preach the gospel of anarchy, socialism, nihilism. These men are land pirates, preying upon the industry, commerce and trade of the country. Their favorite weapon is dynamite. Their mission is to destroy rather than to build up. Instead of strengthening the hands of the government that upholds and protects them, they are bent upon its destruction. Instead of blessing the mother that opens her arms to welcome them, they insult and strike her. If these men had their way industry and trade would be paralyzed, honest labor would be unrewarded, and gaunt poverty would stalk over the land. They have no conception of true liberty. They would retain for themselves the lion's share of freedom, leaving to others only a morsel. The citizens of the United States enjoy the amplest liberty, but it is the liberty of law, of order and authority. Liberty without law degenerates into license. Socialism is a foreign plant a noxious exotic, which grows only in dark places and withers and decays under the genial sun and atmosphere of the United States,"

The archbishop concluded his remarks by exhorting the congregation to leave their country and her institutions, and to do all in their power to promote her best interests, to avoid dangerous forbidden societies, to beware of demagogues, and not to surrender their liberty to any man or class of men. And at all times to observe the golden maxim, of doing unto others as they would have men do unto them.

BOTH WERE GOOD MEN.

John Barely Managed to Get One Boot off Before He Died.

From the New York Sun.

RED LEDGE, IDAHO, April 27.—One of the members of this camp, almost from the first, has been Susan Gump. She came in with the rush, and never weakened in her opinion that there was richness here. That was six years ago this spring. She looked then as though she might have been thirty years old, and she never changed in appearance. She wore a man's hat, and sometimes in severe weather a man's overcoat. Her hair was cut short, and it was the general verdict of the camp that Susan would have made a good-looking man. She had a trim, wiry figure, a cold gray eye, a merry mouth and a nerve that all the boys said equalled anything that they had ever seen.

About a year ago an old fellow strolled in and announced that he was looking for his wife. Nobody had seen his wife, and he got little satisfaction. Hanging around for a day or two he at length hit upon Susan, and one day he announced that she was the woman that he had been searching for. When Susan herself confirmed this statement the camp believed it, but it was incredulous at first.

"Yes," she said one day, "he's my old man. I married him in Leadville long ago, and jumped him there, too. I knew he would be after me, and that's why I came here. If he behaves himself it's all right. If he don't he'll wish he had. I don't git up and git from here for him or any other man."

With that her hand rested on the revolver, which she always carried in her belt, and a look came into her face which indicated that she was prepared for desperate work. They seemed to get along comfortably, however, and in the course of time the camp almost forgot that they had not always been together. Old John Gump built himself a cabin, and the two moved into it. Gump had some means, but he worked hard. Sometimes he drank. About Christmas it was reported that he and Susan were having lively times, but not much attention was paid to the matter. Susan appeared the same as she always had. A week ago she told one of her friends that old John was getting ugly, and that no one need be surprised at hearing a big row up their way. After that she was not seen.

Yesterday morning one of the men who had been out toward the Gump cabin came running in with the cry that Susan and the old man were on the warpath.

"It's a gun fight, too!" he yelled. "They're at it now!"

The words had hardly fallen from his lips before a half dozen revolver shots were heard, and everybody in the camp started for the scene. As the boys approached they saw John and Susan, bare headed, with revolvers in hand, eyeing each other closely, and not more than a hundred feet apart. Anxious to witness the fight, all hands crept around to a spot which they regarded as out of range, and stood breathlessly awaiting developments. A moment later occurred simultaneous exchange of shots, and Susan dropped, but was on her feet again in an instant.

"She's hit!" somebody said.

And, sure enough, on the right side of the light gray waist which she wore a crimson spot was growing.

"Hold on, there!" cried Phil Hecker, one of the leading men in the camp. "Hold on there, John; this thing's gone far enough. Drop that gun, or I'll drop you."

Without taking her eyes from her adversary for a moment, Susan said with a deliberation which surprised every one:

"You keep out o' this thing, all of you. It's him or me, and I don't want any help."

There was a quick motion of old John's pistol arm, followed quick as a flash by a corresponding one on her part, and both fired in rapid succession until their self-cockers were empty. When the smoke lifted it was seen that the man and woman were on the ground, and the boys ran forward. Susan lay flat on her face, her right hand still grasping her revolver. Old John had rolled over. She was stone dead. Two bullets had pierced her body and one had entered her head. John had four or five wounds in the body, all dangerous. An effort was made to move him into the cabin, but it was useless. He gasped once or twice, and whispering, "Ain't she a good one! I'm proud o' that girl, I am!" he relapsed into unconsciousness, and soon seemed quite dead.

Just as the boys had laid Susan out in the cabin, they noticed old John raising himself on one elbow with a great effort. The struggle was a painful one, but he succeeded at last in getting himself in a sitting posture. Then, with his old eyes almost glassy, and his bloody hand trembling, he groped for his feet, and, with an exertion that was more than he could bear, he pulled off one boot.

"His boots!" came to every tongue, and as he fell back with his arms spread wildly over his head, all of the spectators were at his side. Seth Parker seized the remaining boot and had it off in an instant, but it was too late. Old John had gone with one boot on.

The camp buried them today side by side, just back of their cabin, and in the clothing that they had worn at the time of the fight. As Susan had died with her boots on, and was so buried, it was the unanimous decision of the camp that old John had had one of his taken off on a foul, and that one was buried with him as a measure of justice to Susan's memory.

"She was the best man of the two," said one of the boys, as the crowd walked away from the new made graves this evening.

"They were both good men," several others replied, forgetting in their admiration that one of them had been a woman who might in another sphere have been a heroine.

DROPPED DEAD.

A NEGRO WOMAN DIES OF HEART DISEASE.

Agnes Barnes is Taken Off Without Warning—In $2,000 Bail—The Gordon Boom—A Young Macon Actor—Going to Americus—The Crops—Personal, Gossip and Other News.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—At 7 o'clock yesterday Agnes Barnes was sitting in her house, on a back alley in East Macon, when she suddenly pitched forward and struck her head against the chimney piece, knocking an ugly hole in her forehead, just above the eye. She never spoke or showed any sign of life after falling, and the crowd that gathered in answer to the cries of her eight helpless children, proceeded to lay the body in a proper way for burial. She was about thirty years of age, and was taken ill some months ago, of which she never fully recovered. Her death yesterday was caused by a sudden attack of heart disease.

On $2,000 Bail.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—The fact that J. G. Wilbourne, the defaulting cashier, was arrested and bound over to appearance term on Thursday next, was wired from this office last night. Macon specials seem to stand a poor show in the hands of messengers, operators, and various others whose duty it is to perform the work for which they are so amply paid, in a satisfactory manner. So much for the vanity of all earthly calculations.

Wilbourne was bound over in the sum of $1,000 in each count, before Justice Poe, yesterday. His trial occurs Thursday next.

That Old Wreck.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—That old wreck in the Ocmulgee river, below the park, is about to prove of considerable value, aside from the historical associations connected with it. Those conversant with such matters say that there is $300 worth of machinery and material of various sorts within its upturned hull. Could they be gotten out there is probably a couple of barrels of catfish housed therein.

The question of proprietorship is puzzling those interested. Some say that being a navigable stream, the property belongs to the man on whose land it is found. If true, R. W. Patterson owns it. If the discoverer is entitled to it, then Mr. Balckomr holds the winning card. It is probable that whoever feels sufficiently interested may go in and win, as the trouble is worth whatever may be realized.

The Crops.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—The few farmers who come to town have been diligently questioned by your correspondent, and the reports are all encouraging. Corn, though a little backward, with poor stand in consequence of the hard weather, is now growing off as nicely as can be. Cotton is up and as lively as usual. A great many are done chopping. Last week there were fair rains in this county and those adjacent, and the prospect was never better for a large crop of all farm products.

Going to Americus.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—East Macon fire company No. 6 will go to the tournament in Americus next Thursday, with one of the strongest teams that ever left Macon. The boys are going down fully determined to win, and it will be worth one's while to witness their mark on that day. A special train, it is promised, will leave this city Thursday evening at 5.20, returning in the evening, for the benefit of those who want to witness the great contest.

Quite a number of companies have entered the list, and it will be a battle of giants. Americus possesses two of the best companies in the state, Wide Awake No. 1, having won the first prize at their tournament last year.

THE CONSTITUTION will be on hand to help the boys hurrah, and to tell all the people of the result next day.

A Macon Actor.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special]—Lamar Clay is the son of J. J. Clay, well known in Macon. Young Clay is between eighteen and nineteen years of age, and is one of the most studious young men in Macon. In fact, hard study necessitated his leaving school on account of ill health. He has undoubted talent in the dramatic line, and so strong was his passion for the stage that his father decided to indulge him in it. Since Mr. Bandmann has been in Macon, young Clay has made his acquaintance, and after a strict and critical study of the youth, the actor gave it as his opinion that Mr. Clay possessed talents of an unusual sort, and accordingly he has taken the young man under his tutelage, and Mr. Clay left with the troupe for Knoxville today. After a three weeks' trip he will return, and if there is no hitch, after a short vacation, he will accompany Mr. Bandmann to Europe to complete his dramatic education.

Dropped Dead.

MACON, May 9.—[Special.]—A negro woman, named Mary Allen, dropped dead in a back alley in East Macon yesterday. The cause of her death was probably heart disease. No particulars could be learned.

Personal Gossip.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—Vineville Sunday school picnicked in the beautiful woods of that suburb yesterday.

Emmet Barnes and Will Rushing represented the dude element in Fort Valley today.

No matter where a drummer is the rest of the week, he roosts in Macon Sunday.

There are more babies in Macon than anywhere else in the union. It is a fine thing they have not all got a carriage and a supercilious nurse, or even the generous width of our streets would not permit them to pass each other. Come to think of it, it is awfully difficult for two of these nurses to pass each other anyway. Dear little babies. How different will be their future lot. All the little feminine babies will grow up and claim the pavement as their own, and all the little masculine babies will grow up and take to the gutters and puddles when a solid phalanx of the little feminines comes sweeping down the street. Alas and alack.

Sunday School Recreation.

FORT GAINES, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—The Fort Gaines Methodist Sunday school celebrated their May day festival at Coleman Friday, requiring an extra train to take up the crowd. They were joined by the Coleman school, and delegations from Cuthbert and Benevolence. All unite in pronouncing it an enjoyable occasion, and were struck with the marked hospitality and public spirit of the citizens of our thrifty and rapidly-growing neighboring town.

Scattered by the Rain.

DAWSON, GA., May 9—[Special.]—The Sunday-school picnic was a most enjoyable affair, despite the inclemency of the weather. Just at dinner time, while hungry appetites were being satisfied with the contents of bountiful lunch baskets, a heavy rain began falling, and all hurriedly packed up edibles and the picnic grounds were in a short time deserted.

Consumed by Fire.

TALBOTTON, Ga., May 9.—[Special.]—The servant house on the place of Dr. O. A. Collins, was consumed by fire last night about ten o'clock. The dwelling was only saved by vigilant efforts. The property was owned by Mr. J. H. Richards.

Poor Stands of Cotton.

FORT GAINES, Ga., May 9.—[Special].—There is almost universal complaint of poor stands of cotton. Some are plowing up and planting again, and the outlook is gloomy.

LIFE IN GEORGIA.

From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper.

The red bug now goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

The honeysuckles and roses around the city are lovely. Poplar street is abloom with the loveliest roses in creation.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

Mr. J. M. Wood broke up five pairs of skates Monday night trying to learn to be graceful on rollers. The damage to the floor has not yet been ascertained.

From the Cedartown, Ga., Advertiser.

We acknowledge for ourself and lady the receipt of a dish of large, handsome and luscious strawberries sent us last Sunday by Mrs. W. T. Gibson.

THE FARM.

A Practical Farmer's Success—How He Manages His Farm.

Meriwether county comes now to the front with the most practical and successful farmer in this part of Georgia, in the person of W. N. Sims, who lives just across the line of Troup and about four miles east of Hogansville. A visit to Mr. Sims's farm will convince any one that farming is a pleasant and profitable business; although we have recently heard from one of Georgia's largest farmers that farming don't pay, but has of late years become unprofitable.

Mr. Sims is some forty years old; has been running his farm seventeen years—commencing with one horse, and in the woods. He cleared his land, and worked it almost alone for several years, when, by his thrift and judgment, he accumulated sufficiently to add another horse to his operations, and another hundred to his first hundred acres of land. In like manner he has reached successfully to where he operates a four horse farm, and with a surplus capital of some $2,000 on hand, besides abundance of every article needed on a farm.

I was shown a few evenings ago around his premises, where I was surprised to find what I thought no farmer possessed in such abundance in western middle Georgia—a lot of large, fine, fat mules, cribs full of corn, fodder, oats, etc., some of which two years old; in particular, one large house full of oats made in 1884. Cattle, not of the full blood, but grades, and as fat and sleek as good treatment could make them. Chickens by the hundred. Turkeys, pea-fowls, guineas, and every fowl known to our section. I saw his week's gathering of eggs—40 dozen in a pile! Barley and rye patches with their green foliage bedecked the surroundings; while the blooming orchards and handsome flower yard filled the air with fragrance. While Mr. Sims is fully equal to his task as a practical and successful farmer, Mrs. Sims proves equally competent in the management of her domestic affairs, who, until a few years ago, shared with her husband every hardship, from the cooking stove to the assistance of every field duty. But now plenty surrounds her, and her enjoyment consists not only in the possession of a fortune, but the consolation of being its architect. This plantation now consists of 325 acres, every foot cleared by its owner, and the manner in which the soil is cared for is marvelous: not a wash or gulley on the entire cultivated area. The water does not run one foot where no preparation does not provide for it ditches, and terraces so perfect that not a break in one or the other can be found. Whatever stimulant applied to the soil for the use of products, remains just where it is put until consumed by the plants. No tenants used on the farm, but wage hands altogether, and their contracts binding to perform any and every duty on the farm. Mr. Sims's supply of farm implements are numerous—a tool for every work and every article kept in a suitable place provided for its care. One industry on this farm, rarely to be found connected with common farming—"a nursery" where every fruit tree suitable to our climate is to be found—though peaches and apples a specialty, and of the best varieties to be found, all seedling, no grafted trees or seed from grafted trees used. Quite a territory of the surrounding country is supplied from this nursery with fruit trees. Of peaches alone, there are 5,000 that will be two years old next planting season. Mr. Sims sells his trees at ten cents each, and you are allowed to go in the nursery and pick such as you want.

Not only this, but everything that can be raised on a farm is found here, and some of all to sell. Never does Mr. Sims go to town but he goes home with more money than he carried. Never goes to town but that he carries some farm product to sell, from an egg to a bale of cotton

His average crops of cotton for the past five years has been twenty-six and one-half bales to the plow, besides every other product needed to sustain the farm with some of all to spare. There is a standing offer of $25 per acre for this farm with its present high state of cultivation while it cost the owner only eight in its forest state.

Mr. Sims is not an educated man, but has the power of practical knowledge to know that fertility of the richest soils can be reduced to barrenness, and he illustrates to the contrary that naturally poor soil can be raised to a degree of great fertility. He don't understand the philosophy and chemistry of bringing up the soil by its changes, but knows that it is essential, and his determinate plan in view is the base of his knowledge. He has constantly improved his farm by following the path science would have made, without even knowing the rudiments of scientific agriculture, and the only trouble he has in imparting his knowledge to others is that he has no modern language in which to express his operations. He understands facts but nothing of terms. What chemistry expresses in terms he knows in the abstract, and can inform in a language that one can understand as he runs. He knows that certain operations produce certain results, while science tells how these results are produced.

Mr. Sims uses extravagantly of fertilizers, but makes the bulk at home. His last season's supply of domestic manures besides his use of 25,000 bushels of cotton seed as manure, was 200 loads of dried manure averaging 1,000 pounds each, making a total of 200,000 pounds. A few more such farmers would soon make our county happy. J. F. J.

TALES OF THE CHASE.

From the Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

There is a dog in Woodstock which followed the children of his master regularly to school until they stopped a few weeks since. The dog, however, continues to go as regularly as before, and remains until "half past four when school is out."

From the Early County, Ga., News.

A curiosity in the way of a large live rattle snake was exhibited here yesterday in a box by Major A. H. Lee. It was caught on Saffold plantation last week, its fangs drawn out, boxed, and put up for 10 cents a look. There has been a great many very large ones killed here in the last two weeks, some having as many as sixteen and eighteen rattles.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

Nine foxes as one haul is a notable capture, but Captain Emerson Swanson is entitled to that honor. It was effected last Thursday, by chasing the mother fox to her hole, where that number of young ones were discovered. The writer saw them and they seemed quite a happy family. What disposition the captain will make of his nest of Reynards we are unable to say.

From the Greenville, Ga., Vindicator.

Mr. R. T. Powell, of Woodbury, has recently been catching a large quantity of fish in a trap placed in Elkins creek, Pike county, about thirty years ago. One of the fish captured by Mr. Powell was a trout weighing seven pounds. A short time after the construction of this trap a mill was erected on the creek and a dam placed across the stream just below the trap, which was submerged by the pond. A short time ago the dam was swept away by the great freshet, the trap uncovered and brought into service again, slight repairs making it as good as new. It is likely to last another decade and capture many a nice supply of fish.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

Thursday a curious fowl was brought to the Sun office for our inspection. Its plumage was of a purplish hue, legs rather long for its body, of dark green color, extremely long toes not webbed, and a peculiar shaped shield on its forehead of a bright red color, point of bill yellow. Upon reference to Webster's unabridged, we readily found it to be a Gallinule, an aquatic bird which inhabits rivers, ponds, sedgy spots and marshy places; called also water hen, moor hen and coot. It was captured while trying to get through the crack of a fence by Mrs. J. W. Suit. Peyt Norman says he saw twenty-six horses hitched to twenty-six plows, run away in a corn field at one time, and they made the corn fairly fly. Buck Wheeler matched this tale with a pet coon that used to watch a lady wash dishes. After she got through the coon would soap himself all over, get in the dishwater and wash himself over with the dishrag. Peyt and Buck were immediately arrested under a charge of high treason to truth, and brought before the boisterous court, Captain Judge Johnson, P. M., presiding, found guilty, and sentenced to tell the truth (hard labor) for sixty days, or cider and peanuts for the court. The case will be appealed on technical grounds.

Survival of the Surviver.

From the Gwinnett, Ga., Herald.

The survivor survived in Atlanta last Saturday. It was a royal treat for these old scarred-face veterans.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

THE NEWS COLLECTED FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Claiming a Fortune in England—Gainesville's Needs—Convicted of Passing Forged Money—A Sturgeon Caught in a Creek—Death of One of the Oldest Inhabitants, etc.

Greenville wants a bank.

The merchants of Griffin are doing an immense business.

The crops are reported to be in an excellent condition all over the state.

There was 7,000 additions to the Missionary Baptist church in Georgia last year.

J. C. Hudspeth, of Early county, has killed 255 wild turkeys in the last seven years.

Thomasville has more houses in course of erection than any other town of its size in the state.

The assessment in Gainesville this year is $1,063,975, an increase over last year of $59,750.

Fully one hundred people from Polk county attended the Davis-Hill demonstration at Atlanta.

Gainesville needs a home insurance company, better banking facilities, a cotton compress, an opera house and water works.

The new Baptist church in Smithville was dedicated last Sunday. Rev. J. H. Corley preached the dedication sermon.

Miss Ida and Mr. Will Blackmon, of Harris county, left West Point last Saturday for an extended trip to Louisiana and Texas.

The following attorneys were in attendance upon Wilkes superior court last week: J. H. Gross, J. N. Worly, Elberton; E. W. Butler, Madison; J. E. Strother, Lincoln county; Judge Lumpkin and Solicitor General Howard, Lexington.

Mr. Wilson Norton was drowned Friday in the small pond near his home, in Whitfield county. He went out fishing and had a stroke of paralysis, and when found he was dead. The water was one and a half feet deep. He was eighty-two years old.

Daniel Colvin, aged 92, is said to be the oldest man in Thomas county. The recent death of Uncle Donald McLead, at the age of 91, recalls the fact that he built his store where Isaac's store now stands, in what was then the piny woods. He was at that time away from the center of business, which was transacted in a few scattering stores around Thomas courthouse square.

About two years ago Mr. Cuthbert Torrence went from Jefferson county to England to get an estate left him by a deceased relative. He died shortly after crossing the ocean. The estate has been administered upon in England, and is worth about $7,000. Judge Tarver, who administered on Mr. Torrence's estate, will receive the money for the heirs in Jefferson county. Mr. A. H. Wootten is attorney for Judge Tarver, and has done good service in bringing the money over the deep, wide ocean.

Some time ago Warren and Manning Sullivan were arrested in Waycross for altering the denominations of United States treasury notes, by taking one dollar greenbacks and cutting the numbers $10, $20 and $50 from confederate notes and pasting the larger over the smaller and passing, or attempting to pass the same. Captain Knox detected them and they had a trial for the offense last week at Savannah. Warren was found guilty, and will probably go to Sing Sing, while the case against the younger brother was dismissed.

Wednesday several negroes caught a large sturgeon in Big Creek just below the bridge on the Waynesboro road. It had been seen swimming around in the creek for more than a week, and that day they went prepared with spikes and axes to capture the monster. The water was three or four feet deep, and it took considerable work to bring him to shore. It was brought to Waynesboro and weighed 85 pounds and measured 6½ feet in length. It is the first sturgeon ever captured in the creek. It floated out of the river during high water in the spring.

Friday night, as the passenger train was nearing Rogers station, on the State road, a train hand by the name of Hyde attempted to put on the brakes, and in crossing over the platform he lost his balance by a quick jerk of the engine, and was thrown under the pitiless iron wheels that ground him up without mercy. As soon as the train came to a standstill, parties went back to look for the unfortunate man. He was found alive, but insensible. He was put on the train and conveyed to Cartersville, where medical attention was given him. He was found to be fatally injured and yesterday morning at 4 o'clock breathed his last.

MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

What the People Have Been Doing Throughout the Week.

Athens.

W. E. Wooten, the talented editor-in-chief of the University Reporter, is visiting Savannah.

E. E. Kimbrough is visiting friends and relatives in Columbus.

Dr. P. H. Mell is in Montgomery, attending the southern Baptist association.

C. E. Smith, of Washington, visited the city during the week.

J. P. Tuggle, of Atlanta, has been spending a few days in the classic city.

Bainbridge.

On the evening of the 4th instant, at the Episcopal church, Dwight C. Gurley, son of O. G. Gurley, attorney, of this city, was married to Miss Nellie Rainey, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. R. Stuart Martin, in the presence of a large audience. The church was elegantly draped in festoons of pretty flowers and evergreens by their friends.

The attendants were: Mr. Fred. Tongo, of Jacksonville, and Miss Anna Terrell, Mr. Jesse Subers, Miss Bertha Wardell, Mr. Percey D. Campbell, Miss Maud Tongo.

Bridal presents were numerous, costly and appropriate.

After the ceremony the party returned to the bride's mother's, where refreshments were served and happiness reigned.

Barnesville.

Mr. George L. Summers visited Jackson this week.

Tom Cochrane went down to Hawkinsville Thursday last.

Mr. Ellison Cook, of Macon, was with us Saturday.

Messrs. Will Stafford and Ben Holmes paid a visit to Culloden last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fletcher, of Forsyth, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Messrs. R. A. Stafford, V. D. Marghburn and L. A. Collier attended the military celebration at Savannah this week.

Miss Ella Smith, of Forsyth, spent several days of this week in the city, the guests of Miss Eppie Elder.

Miss Maybelle Powell is spending the week in Atlanta.

Calhoun.

Miss Hannah Sheehan, an accomplished and charming young lady of Atlanta, is visiting the family of Mr. W. F. King at this place.

Rev. J. S. Hillhouse, who has been editing the Times during the absence of Mr. Chapman, has returned to Cartersville, Georgia.

Rev. J. W. Robbins, an able an eloquent young minister, who has been assisting Rev. G. W. Thomas in conducting a protracted meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, returned to his home in Dalton last night.

Carnesville.

Colonel P. P. Proffit visited Carnesville Friday.

John G. Neims and Miss Vic I. Osborn, of Royston, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. W. R. Buice, of Toccoa, is visiting relatives here.

W. L. Willican, of Toccoa, was here Monday on business.

Miss Emma Kay, of Hartwell, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. P. Proffitt.

Mr. I. R. Hix, marshal of Harmony, was here Wednesday on business.

J. C. McCownell attended the K. of H. picnic at Hartwell Saturday.

D. W. Brooks and W. T. Williford visited Fort Lamar Saturday and attended a picnic in the free state.

Hon. R. D. Yow, of Avalon, was here Tuesday.

John W. Osborn, of Royston, a prospective candidate for the legislature, was here Monday.

T. R. Cheek, of Bowersville, was here Tuesday on business.

Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark have returned from Savannah.

Miss Birdie Schuessler has returned from Montgomery.

Mr. J. L. Willis and wife, Misses Emma Willis and Bennie Crawford, spent the week in Savannah.

Miss Mary Bradford is visiting Savannah.

Misses Lula and Maggie Ellison, of Ellerslie, who have been visiting Miss Minnie Marty, have returned to their home.

Miss Lottie Lanier, of West Point, a bright and lovely young lady, is on a visit to Miss Mamie Martz.

Miss Juliett Hudson is visiting relatives in Savannah.

Mrs. Earnest Woodruff has returned from Atlanta.

Mrs. D. F. Williams has returned from Gainesville.

Miss Lula Mobley of Hamilton, visited the city this week.

Mrs. M. McDonald and Miss Lucy Wilkins, is on a visit to her parents in this city, from Montgomery.

Mrs. E. R. Shelley and Mrs. H. A. Haralson, of Selma, are visiting Mrs. J. F. Flournoy.

Mrs. W. A. Carter has returned from Pensacola.

Mrs. General French and her son Sam, have returned from Florida.

Miss Mamie Hansard has returned from a visit to Washington City.

Mrs. General H. Waddell has returned from a visit to Montgomery.

Mrs. N. L. Redd returned from Montgomery, yesterday.

"It was indeed a pleasant entertainment" such was the unanimous verdict by the participants of the theatre and German party, given by the L'Allegro club. The young ladies in their simple evening toilette enhancing the brightness and freshness of their faces, together with their manly escorts, and the inspiring music of the Kendell Comedy company, presented a picture as pleasing to the eye, as to the zest of its enjoyment. The following named were present: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Joseph, Misses Lanier, of West Point, Ga., Lucy Hill, Annie Redd, Mamie McGee, Atlanta; Ida Beach, Ida Joseph, Stella O'Brien, Mamie Peabody, Bettie Tillman, Blanch O'Brien, Sallie Peabody, Ella Marcus, Mary Lou Mott, Sallie Hall, Mary Lave Lowe, Gussie Young, Carry Johnson, Messrs. A. A. Wilcox, Ed McKay, Will McKay, Arthur Murdoch, Scott Estes, Sam French, Tim Salisbury, Bunk Salisbury, Mark O'Brien, Will Williams, Hart Joseph, Andrew Crawford, W. P. Gallagher, Atlanta; Walter Curtis, Charlie Rundell, E. B. Freeman, Charlie Preer, John Peabody, Charlie Woodruff, Willfred Johnson, Albert Mason, John Swift.

Fort Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Burr, Seneca Burr, and Miss Lula Everett, returned Friday from a trip to Atlanta and Savannah.

Mrs. W. C. Wester is here from Chattanooga visiting the family of Major Sterling Neil.

Mr. Graham, of the Fort Gaines Advertiser, spent several days in town last week.

Mrs. J. A. Houser has gone for a visit to Thomasville.

Miss Minnie Norwood, of Perry, visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. I. L. Murray went up to Macon Friday.

Mrs. W. B. Mathews and children are at home again after a week's sojourn with relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. John F. Troutman has returned from a visit to her son in Quitman.

Mr. R. P. Greene is spending a few weeks among his Fort Valley kinfolks and friends.

Mrs. J. A. Everett is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rumph, near Marshallville.

After quite a serious attack of illness Rev. T. B. Russell is able to be out again.

Miss Katie Wiggins spent Saturday and Sunday here with her mother.

Griffin.

Miss Ella Smith, a charming young lady of Forsyth, returned home Tuesday after a pleasant visit to friends in this city.

Mrs. J. G. Rhea and Miss Mabel are visiting friends in Atlanta.

Misses Helen and Annie Prescott, two lovely young ladies of Atlanta, are visiting Griffin, the guests of Mrs. C. H. Westbrook.

Miss Emmie McCall is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Hawkinsville.

Miss Dora Peden, of Hollowville, is visiting the city.

Mr. Jim Logan, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Mrs. E. J. Flemister and Miss Gussie have returned home, after a visit to Milledgeville.

Mrs. Wilbur Brown and family, of New Orleans, are visiting Griffin. They will doubtless remain for the summer.

Mr. Albert Nelms returned home Saturday, after spending the winter in Texas.

Mrs. E. T. Mallory, after spending some time here, has returned to her home in Bartow, Ga.

Mrs. E. W. Hammond entertained her friends Thursday evening at a candy pulling.

The German club gave their first german since Lent last Tuesday night.

The Glee club met last Tuesday night at Colonel E. W. Beck's. The meetings have been changed from Tuesday to Thursday nights, and will continue through the summer.

Kingston.

Dr. C. N. Mayson has returned home from a trip to Quitman, Ga., where he has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Mabbett.

Mrs. K. E. Harris spent Wednesday in Cartersville.

Several of our townspeople visited Atlanta to witness the Hill monument ceremonies.

Mrs. Frank McLung, of Atlanta, is visiting friends and relatives

Dr. Giliam, of Atlanta, of B. B. B. fame, has been up on a visit to his brother, W. A. Giliam.

Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Brown, of Anderson, S. C., spent several days here last week with the family of their relative, Mr. C. C. M. Bruce

Mrs. Ida Belle Dares is lying at the point of death. She has typhoid-pneumonia fever.

Mrs. Dr. C. N. Mayson has been quite sick but is now better.

Miss M. L. Goldwire has returned from a trip to Adairsville.

Mr. A. D. Vandervere, of Cartersville, greeted his many friends here Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Rogers has been quite unwell for several days.

Mr. W. G. Bailey is making his arrangements to move to Birmingham.

Lithonia.

Mr. E. Minor and Virgil Welborne, of Atlanta, spent Sunday last in Lithonia.

Captain G. W. Foster, of Atlanta, was in town on business Tuesday.

Mr. Shumate, of Decatur, spent Wednesday in our town.

A cat fish weighing nine pounds was exhibited on our streets the other day—caught in Yellow river by Mr. Lee.

Miss Mina Mason and her mother, of Tallapoosa, Ga., who have been on a visit to Jug Tavern, are visiting relatives in our town.

Professor R. W. Milner, of Lawrence, S. C., visited Lithonia yesterday.

Toccoa.

Dr. J. P. Newman, formerly a resident of Toccoa, but now of Houston county, has been spending several days of this week here.

Miss Toccoa Prather left for a short visit to Atlanta Monday.

Mr. J. R. Swann, who has been night operator here since November, left Monday for a few days stay at Easly, S. C., and passed back Thursday en route for Conyers, where he goes to visit relatives.

Miss Lizzie Gilmer, of Fort Madison, S. C., spent several days here during the week, visiting Miss Nannie Davis.

Mr. J. B. Craig went down to Gainesville last Wednesday.

The Knights of Honor had an excursion from this place to Hartwell, Saturday.

Esquires Louis Davis and J. W. Owens have been down to Atlanta this week on the Bob Morris case.

FACTS FROM THE FIELD.

The rains of last week developed the fact that a great deal of cotton that had been planted before the dry spell set in, had rotted in the bed. This discovery has rendered it necessary to plant over a large area where the cotton ought now to be large enough to be chopped out.

There is a grape vine in Haralson county that yields annually from 300 to 500 bushels of grapes. It is a spontaneous growth and the grapes are the wild variety, but are somewhat larger and more luscious than those ordinarily found in the woods.

Marshallville Times: We enjoyed a feast of berries on Friday evening last from the garden of friend P. C. Affleck. Many of the specimens were over an inch in diameter. The next day we had our first mess of Irish potatoes, from the same garden, many of which were larger than hen eggs.

There have been shipped from Marshallville 86 crates of radishes and 113 crates of strawberries to markets that have paid very satisfactory prices. The berry crop is now just approaching its prime, and many hundred crates will leave that point within the next two weeks. There are about 40 acres thereabouts to gather from.

Reports, well authenticated, are that some kind of a worm is destroying much of the corn crops of Berrien, Clinch and Coffee counties.

The Wheat crop along the Georgia road is almost a total failure. What little there is, is seriously damaged with the fly.

A note from Reuben Jones, of Baker county, states that there is not a planter in the county that has anything like a stand of cotton. Corn is the poorest he ever saw, and oats an entire failure. This is the second planting of oats; the first crop was killed by the freeze in January. The planters went to work and planted over again, and now to loose the second time is hard on them; more so on account of the scarcity of corn in the county. Grain dealers say they are selling more grain this season than for years. Last fall all the hogs died of cholera.

Agreeable Sensation.

The use of Delectalave imparts such an agreeable sensation to the mouth and teeth, as to make it a pleasure to children as well as to adults. Use Delectalave when you perform your daily ablutions. The habitual use will preserve the teeth in a healthy condition during life. For sale by all druggists.

JAMES PYLE'S
O.K.
PEARLINE
THE
BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING AND CLEANING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER
Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.
SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of
JAMES PYLE, New York.
mar18—dly thur sat mon wky e o w fol r m

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Bonds & Stocks,

I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.
HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON
BOND AND STOCK BROKER
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.
FOR SALE—
Georgia State 4½ per cent Bonds.
Loans on city residences and business property negotiated.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
—OF ATLANTA, GA.—
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital & Surplus $300,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

RELIEF

Forty Years a Sufferer from
CATARRH.

Wonderful to Relate.

"For FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH—three-fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUCIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD and MY NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my hard earnings during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief. And AT LAST (57 years of age) have met with a remedy that has cured me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is that being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to prevail on all catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me—GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER.
"HENRY CHEVES,
"No. 267 Second St., Macon, Ga."

"Mr. Henry Cheves, the writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Georgia, merits the confidence of all interested in catarrh. W. A. HUFF,
"Ex-Mayor of Macon."

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic.
GUINN'S
Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, old sores. A perfect spring medicine.

If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles $1: large bottles $1.75.

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO.,
MACON, GA.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
aug1—6m sat mon thur & wky top col n rm

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF W. E. Mountcastle, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. April 20, 1886
W. H. MOUNTCASTLE, Foreign Adm'r.
J. HENLEY SMITH, Agent.
apr 26 may 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
CHOICE OLD
WHISKIES
MILD, MELLOW, AND DELICIOUS

The peculiar medicinal qualities of Whiskey distilled from the finest growth of Rye in the renowned Valley of the Monongahela, have attracted the attention of the Medical Faculty in the United States to such a degree as to place it in a very high position among the Materia Medica.

We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to our celebrated fine OLD WHISKIES, which we offer at the following prices, in cases containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Old Reserve Whiskey,	$18.00
Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey,	15.00
Brunswick Club Whiskey,	12.00

If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your Grocer, we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, or C.O.D. if desired, deliver them to your address, by Express, charges prepaid, to all points east of the Mississippi river, and by freight to any part of the U. S. (prepaid).

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY and EVENNESS OF QUALITY, the above are Unsurpassed by any Whiskies in the market. They are entirely FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and possess a natural flavor and fine tonic properties.

These Whiskies are sold under guarantee to give perfect satisfaction; otherwise to be returned at our expense. Correspondence solicited.

H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD
114 So. Front St., PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK OFFICE—15 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga. April 17, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 18th proximo, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE. NO 27 WEST-DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	7 40 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 38 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 00 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	7 30 pm	L've Augusta	9 40 pm
Ar. Augusta	5 00 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 40 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've. Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 46 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 30 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN,
(Daily except Sundays.

L've Atlanta	9 00 am	L've Decatur	9 45 am
Ar. Decatur	9 30 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

L've Atlanta	12 10 pm	L've Clarkston	1 25 pm
L've Decatur	12 32 pm	L've Decatur	1 50 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 20 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 20 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

"NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL."
TARRANT'S EXTRACT
—OF—
CUBEBS and COPAIBA

Is an old, tried remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its neat, portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (it frequently cures in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured.

To prevent fraud see that each package has a red strip across the face of label, with the signature of TARRANT & CO., N. Y., upon it.
Price $1.00.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Mention this paper. dec7 mon thu sat

GRAINS DR. FRANCK'S OF HEALTH
GENUINE
GRAINS DE SANTE.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognised by having the words GRAINS DE SANTE DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. PH. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE YESTERDAY,

The Great Divine Preaches a Characteristic Discourse Upon the Subject, "Return From the Chase."—The Importance of Seeking God in Early Life, Ere it is Too Late, etc., etc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the subject, "Return from the Chase." The opening hymn was:

> 'Now I have found a friend
> Whose love shall never end.
> Jesus is mine."

Before the sermon the pastor read and expounded an appropriate chapter from the Evangelists. The great organ of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been reinforced by improvements, which greatly add to the majesty and power of the instrument.

Dr. Talmage's text was from Genesis xlix, 27: "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil." Dr. Talmage said:

There is in this chapter such an affluence of simile and allegory, such a mingling of metaphors, that there are a thousand thoughts in it not on the surface. Old Jacob, dying, is telling the fortunes of his children. He prophecies the devouring propensities of Benjamin and his descendants. With his dim old eyes he looks off and sees the hunters going out to the fields, ranging them all day and at nightfall coming home, the game slung over the shoulder; and reaching the door of the tent, the hunters begin to distribute the game, and one takes a coney, and another a rabbit, and another a roe. "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil." Or, it may be a reference to the habits of wild beasts that slay their prey, and then drag it back to the cave or lair and divide it among the young.

There is nothing more fascinating than the life of a hunter. On a certain day in all England you can hear the crack of the sportsman's gun because grouse-hunting has begun; and every man that can afford the time and ammunition and can draw a bead starts for the fields. On the 20th of October our woods and forests will resound with the shock of firearms, and will be tracked of pointers and setters because the quail will then be a lawful prize for the sportsman. Xenophon grew eloquent in regard to the art of hunting. In the far east people, elephant-mounted, chase the tiger. The American Indian darts his arrow at the buffalo until the frightened herd tumbled over the rocks. European nobles are often found in the fox chase and at the stag hunt. Francis I. was called the father of hunting. Moses declares of Nimrod: "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord." Therefore, in all ages of the world the imagery of my text ought to be suggestive whether it means a wolf after a fox or a man after a lion. "In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil."

I take my text, in the first place, as descriptive of those people who, in the morning of their life, give themselves up to hunting the world, but afterward, by the grace of God, in the evening of their life, divide among themselves the spoils of Christian character. There are aged Christian men and women in this house who, if they gave testimony, would tell you that in the morning of their life they were after the world as intensely as a hound after a hare or a falcon swoops upon a gazelle. They wanted the world's plaudits and the world's gains. They felt that if they could get this world they would have everything. Some of them started out for the pleasures of the world. They thought that the man who laughed loudest was happiest. They tried repartee and conundrum and burlesque and madrigal. They thought they would like to be Tom Hoods or Charles Lambs or Edgar A. Poes. They mingled wine and music and the spectacular. They were worshippers of the harlequin and the Merry Andrew and the buffoon and the jester. Life was to them foam and bubble and cachinnation and roystering and grimace. They were so full of glee they could hardly repress their mirth even on solemn occasions, and they came near bursting out hilariously even at the burial, because there was something so dolorous in the tone or countenance of the undertaker. After awhile misfortune struck them hard on the back. They found there was something they could not laugh at.

Under their late hours their health gave way or there was a death in the house. ¶ Of every green thing their soul was exfoliated. They found out that life was more than a joke. From the heart of God there blazed into their soul an earnestness they never felt before. They awoke to their sinfulness and their immortality, and here they sit today at sixty or seventy years of age, as appreciative of all innocent mirth as they ever were, but they are bent on a style of satisfaction which in early life they never hunted; the evening of their days brighter than the morning. In the morning they devoured the prey, but at night they are dividing the spoil.

Then there are others who started out for financial success. They see how limber a man's hat is when he bows down before some one transpicuous. They felt they would like to see how the world looked from the window of a three thousand dollar turn-out. They thought they would like to have the morning sunlight tangled in the headgear of a dashing span. They wanted the bridges in the park to resound under the rataplan of their swift hoofs. They wanted a gilded baldrick, and so they started on the dollar hunt. They chased it up one street and chased it down another. They followed it when it burrowed in the cellar. They treed it in the roof. Wherever a dollar was expected to be they were. They chased it across the ocean. They chased it across the land. They stopped not for the night. Hearing that dollar even in the darkness thrilled them as an Adirondack sportsman is thrilled by a loon's laugh. They chased that dollar to the money vault. They chased it to the government treasury. They routed it from under the counter. All the hounds were out—all the pointers and setters. They leaped the hedges for that dollar, and they cried: 'Hark, away! a dollar! a dollar!" And when at last they came upon it and had actually captured it, their excitement was like that of a falconer who has successfully flung his first hawk. In the morning of their life, oh, how they devoured the prey! But there came a better time to their soul. They found out that an immortal nature cannot live on government bonds. They took up a Northern Pacific bond, and there was a hole in it, through which they could look into the uncertainty of all earthly treasures. They saw some Ralston, living at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars a month, leaping from San Francisco wharf because he could not continue to live at the same ratio. They saw the whizen and paralytic bankers who had changed their souls into molten gold stamped with the image of the earth, earthy. They saw some great souls by avarice turned into homunculi, and they said to themselves: "I will seek after higher treasure." From that time they did not care whether they walked or rode, if Christ walked with them; nor whether they lived in a mansion or a hut if they dwelt under the shadow of the Almighty; nor whether they were robed in French broadcloth or in a homespun if they had the robe of the Saviour's righteousness, nor whether they were sandalled with morocco or calf skin if they were shod with the preparation of the gospel.

Now you see peace on their countenance. Now that man says: "What a fool I was to be enchanted with this world! Why, I have more satisfaction in five minutes in the service of God than I had in all the first years of my life while I was gain getting. I like this evening of my day a great deal better than I did the morning. In the morning I greedily devoured the prey; but now, it is evening, and I am gloriously dividing the spoil."

My friends, this world is a poor thing to hunt. It is healthful to go out into the woods and hunt. It rekindles the lustre of the eyes It strikes the brown of the autumnal leaf into the cheek. It gives to the rheumatic limbs a strength to leap like the roe. Christopher North's pet gun, the muckle-mounted Meg, going off in the summer in the forests, had its echo in the winter time in the eloquence that ran through the university halls of Edinburgh. It is healthy to go hunting in the fields; but I tell you that it is belittling and bedwarfing and belaming for a man to hunt this world. The hammer comes down on the gun cap and the barrel explodes and kills you instead of that which you are pursuing. When you turn out to hunt the world, the world turns out to hunt you; and as many a sportsman aiming his gun at a panther's heart has gone down under the striped claws, so while you have been attempting to devour this world the world has been devouring you. So it was with Lord Byron. So it was with Coleridge. So it was with Catherine of Russia. Henry II went out hunting for this world and its lance stuck through his heart. Francis I aimed at the world but the assassin's dagger put an end to his ambition and his life with one stroke. Mary, queen of Scots, wrote on the window of her castle:

> "From the top of all my trust
> Mishap hath laid me in the dust."

The queen dowager of Navarre was offered for her wedding day a costly and beautiful pair of gloves and she put them on, but they were poisoned gloves and they took her life. Better a bare hand of cold privation than a warm and poisoned glove of ruined success. "Oh," says some young man in the audience, "I believe what you are preaching. I am going to do that very thing. In the morning of my life I am going to devour the prey, and in the evening I shall divide the spoil of Christian character. I only want a little while to sow my wild oats and then I will be good." Young man, did you ever take the census of all the old people? How many old people are there in your house? One, two or none? How many in a vast assemblage like this? Only here and there a gray head, like the patches of snow here and there in the fields on a late April day. The fact is that the tides of the years are so strong that men go down under them before they get to be sixty, before they get to be fifty, before they get to be forty, before they get to be thirty; and if you, my young brother, resolve now that you will spend the morning of your days in devouring the prey, the probability is that you will never divide the spoil in the evening hour. He who postpones until old age the religion of Jesus Christ, postpones it forever. Where are the men who, thirty years ago, resolved to become Christians in old age, putting it off a certain number of years? They never got to be old. The railroad collision or the steamboat explosion or the slip on the ice or the falling ladder or the sudden cold put an end to their opportunities. They have never had an opportunity since and never will have an opportunity again. They locked the door of heaven against their soul and they threw away the key; and if they could now break jail and come up shrieking to this audience I do not think they would take two minutes to persuade us all to repentance. They chased the world and they died in the chase. The wounded tiger turned on them. They failed to take the game that they pursued. Mounted on a swift courser they leaped the hedge, but the courser fell on them and crushed them. Proposing to barter their soul for the world they lost both and got neither.

While this is an encouragement to old people who are yet unpardoned, it is no encouragement to the young who are putting off the day of grace. This doctrine that the old may be repentant is to be taken cautiously. It is medicine that kills or cures. The same medicine given to different patients in one case saves life and in the other destroys it. This possibility of repentance at the close of life may cure the old man while it kills the young. Be cautious in taking it.

Again, my subject is descriptive of those who come to a sudden and radical change. You have noticed how short a time it is from morning to night in winter—eight or ten hours. You know that a winter day has a very brief life. The heart of the longest day beats twenty-four times and then it is dead. How quick the transition in the character of these Benjaminites! "In the morning they shall devour the prey, and at night they shall divide the spoil." Is it possible that there shall be such a transformation in any of our characters? Yes, a man may be at seven o'clock in the morning an all-devouring worldling, and at 7 o'clock at night he may be a peaceful distributive Christian. Conversion is instantaneous. A man passes into the kingdom of God quicker than down the sky runs the zigzag lightening. A man may be anxious about his soul for a great many years; that does not make him a Christian. A man may pray a great while, that does not make him a Christian. A man may resolve on the reformation of his character and have that resolution going on a great while; that does not make him a Christian. But the very instant when he flings his soul on the mercy of Jesus Christ, that instant is lustration, emancipation, resurrection. Up to that point he is going in the wrong direction; after that point he is going in the right direction. Before that moment he is a child of sin; after that moment he is a child of God. Before that moment, hellward; after that moment, heavenward. Before that moment devouring the prey; after that moment dividing the spoil. Five minutes is as good as five years. My hearer, you know very well that the best things you have done in a flash. You made up your mind in an instant to buy or to sell or to invest or to stop or to start. If you had missed that one chance you would have missed it forever. Now just as preciptate and quick and spontaneous will be the ransom of your soul. This morning you are making a calculation. You are on the track of some financial or social game. With your pen or pencil you are pursuing it. This very morning you are devouring the prey; but tonight you will be in a different mood. You find that all heaven is offered you. You wonder how you can get it for yourself and for your family. You wonder what resources it will give you now and hereafter. You are dividing peace and comfort and satisfaction and Christian reward in your soul. You are dividing the spoil.

On a Sabbath night, at the close of the service, I said to some persons: "When did you first become serious about your soul?" and they told me: "Tonight." And I said to others: "When did you give your heart to God?" and they said: "Tonight." And I said to still others: "When did you resolve to serve the Lord all the days of your life?" and they said: "Tonight." I saw by their apparel that when the grace of God struck them they were devouring the prey; but I saw also in the flood of joyful tears and in the kindling raptures on their brow and in their exhilerant and transporting utterance that they were dividing the spoil. At night with one touch of electricity all these lights blaze. Oh, I would to God that the darkness of your souls might be broken up and that by one quick, overwhelming, instantaneous flash of illumination you might be brought into the light and the liberty of the sons of God!

You see that religion is a different thing from what some of you people supposed. You thought it was decadence; you thought religion was emaciation; you thought it was highway robbery; that it struck one down and left him half dead; that it plucked out the eyes; that it plucked out the plumes of the soul; that it broke the wing and crushed the beak as it came clawing with its black talons through the air. No, that is not religion. What is religion? It is dividing the spoil. It is taking a defenseless soul and panoplying it for eternal conquest. It is the distribution of prizes by the king's hand, every medal stamped with a coronation. It is an exhileration, an expansion. It is imparadisation. It is enthronement. Religion makes a man master of earth and death and hell. It goes forth to gather the medals of victory won by Prince Emanuel, and the diadems of heaven and the glories of realms terrestrial and celestial, and then, after ranging all worlds for everything that is resplendent, it divides the spoil. What was it that James Turner, the famous English evangelist, was doing when in his dying moment he said: "Christ is all! Christ is all!" Why, he was entering into light; he was rounding the cape of Good Hope; he was dividing the spoil. What was the aged Christian Quakeress doing when, at eighty years of age, she arose in the meeting one day and said: "The time of my departure is come. My graveclothes are falling off." She was dividing the spoil.

> "She longed with wings to fly away,
> And mix with that eternal day."

What is Daniel now doing, the lion tamer? and Elijah, who was drawn by the flaming coursers? and Paul, the rattling of whose chains made kings quake? and all the other victims of flood and fire and wreck and guillotine? Where are they? Dividing the spoil.

> "Ten thousand times ten thousand,
> In sparkling raiment bright,
> The armies of the ransomed saints
> Throng up the steeps of light.
>
> "'Tis finished, all is finished,
> Their fight with death and sin;
> Lift high your golden gates
> And let the victors in."

Oh, what a grand thing it is to be a Christian! We begin on earth to divide the spoil, but the distribution will not be completed to all eternity. There is a poverty-struck soul, there is a business-despoiled soul, there is a sin-struck soul, there is a bereaved soul. Why do you not come and get the spoils of Christian character, the comfort, the joy, the peace, the salvation that I am sent to offer you in my Master's name? Though your knees knock together in weakness, though your hand tremble in fear, though your eyes rain tears of uncontrollable weeping, come and get the spoils. Rest for all the weary. Pardon for all the guilty. Labor for all the bestormed. Life for all the dead. I verily believe that there are some who have come in here outcast because the world is against them, and because they feel God is against them, who will go away today saying:

> " I came to Jesus as I was,
> Weary and worn and sad;
> I found in Him a resting place,
> And He has made me glad."

Though you came in children of the world, you may go away heirs of heaven. Though you were devouring the prey, now, all worlds witnessing, you may divide the spoil.

A FAMOUS MAN DEAD.

Dr. Reynell Coates, the Man Who Slapped Andrew Jackson in the Mouth.

From the Philadelphia News.

Dr. Reynell Coates, one of the most famous physicians in Philadelphia half a century ago, died at his home, in Camdem, last night, at 8 o'clock, of pneumonia. He was 84 years old, and had been ill for four or five days.

Dr. Coates had a remarkable career, and was distinguished as a surgeon, an author, a public speaker, and in earlier life a successful politician.

He was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of December, 1802.

In 1819, when he was 17 years of age, young Coates came home with a mathematical reputation remarkable for so young a student, and at once entered upon the duties of juior resident of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

For several years Dr. Coates passed through a succession of severe trials, but his indomitable will would not bend to the force of circumstances. Dr. Coates was in his day accounted one of the handsomest men in Philadelphia. His physique was perfect and his face animated and intelligent. He was noted for his positiveness, and for wonderful moral and physical courage. It is related of him that in 1829 he had a wordy dispute with President Andrew Jackson. The debate became so warm that the President, fearing he might lose his temper, turned his back on the young man, but was wheeled suddenly about and, the story goes, received a stinging slap in the face. Dr. Coates frequently spoke of this incident in the latter years of his life, but became greatly incensed if any one criticised his action.

In December, 1836, Dr. Coates became attached to the scientific corps of the South Sea expedition, at that time considered a stupendous undertaking. The expedition was under the command of Commodore Jones, and Dr. Coates was placed at the head of the department of comparative anatomy. When the great scheme broke up a new expedition was formed under Lieutenant Wikes, but Dr. Coates became detached from the servic.

The deceased drafted the address of the Native American party in 1844, and the address was circulated all over the country. He wrote the widely known poem, "The Gambler's Wife," and was the author of a large number of other verses. His style was vigorous and pleasing, and many of his productions were translated into French, German, Spanish and Italian.

In 1845, after the death of his wife and only child, Dr. Coates moved to Camden, where he has lived ever since. When he went over the river he had little money and less inclination for work, and used to sleep on a board, with a block of wood for a pillow, in a little room over the Camden Dispensary. When he got hungry he used to go and catch a mess of fish, which he fried in his chamber, where he did all his cooking.

At one time he was a great friend of Walt Whitman, but of late years he regarded the "good, gray poet" in a very unfavorable light and abused him unmercifully.

For some time after he became feeble from old age his relations supported him, but a legacy, which he received a few years ago, placed him in fairly comfortable circumstances.

J. W. ENGLISH, President. A. B. STEELE, Vice-President. R. S. RUST, Secretry.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO'

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK.

Office 55 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga

We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.

PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Samples and prices furnished on application july 31d&wkly

AURANTII

Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c., STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy, yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor,
140 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Name this paper. mar10-d&wkem flur m

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

IN THE

AVERILL PAINT

WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING GOOD qualities: It does not fade or chalk off, but retains its freshness and brilliancy for many years, and will last much longer than the best lead and oil.

A. P. TRIPOD,

Sole agent, 18 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and dealer in Paints, Oil and Window Glass.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address

J. E. REEVES,
General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O.
aug20dly

TYLER DESK CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

New 64p. Illustrat'd Catalog 1886 finest ever printed, now ready, represents over 200 New, Original Styles of Office & Library Desks, Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, Lounges, Letter Presses, Cabinets Ladies' Fancy Desks, &c Finest Goods and Lowest Prices Guaranteed. Catalog free. Postage 4c. No postals.

Mention this paper. feb27—d3m sat mon thur

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND BREAKFAST BACON.

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

The Georgia Pacific R'y

WILL SELL

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

—TO—

AUSTELL AND SALT SPRINGS

AS FOLLOWS:

LIMITED TO TWO DAYS,

Including date of sale,

SIXTY CENTS!

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Limited to return before noon Monday,

FIFTY CENTS

ALEX S. THWEAT, T. P. A.
S. B. WEBB, Pass. Agent.
B. F. WYLY, JR., General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A. and T. A., Birmingham, Ala.

R. K. KNAPP..............................AUCTIONEER.

Executors' Sale.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CONtained in the will of Mrs. Sarah Louisa Holloway, deceased, there will be sold upon the premises, at 3:30 p. m., Tuesday 18th May, 1886, that

Capitol Avenue Residence,

No. 295, containing six rooms, and the lot fronts 46 feet, running back 200 feet. The avenue is paved to the city limit with rubble pavement, brick sidewalk down and gas and water main in the street, and can be connected at any time. Anderson street, along which an extension of the Metropolitan street railroad will be built at once, is but 51 feet south of this lot. Anderson street will be the main drive to Grant park and will be built up with fine residences. Title perfect. Terms, one-half cash, with balance in two equal payments in 6 and 12 months, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

LAURA A. HOLLOWAY,
HOMER E. HOOKS,
apr 26 & may 3, 10, 17, 18. Executors.

The Opium Habit Cured in 15 Days

I CAN CURE THE OPIUM HABIT AND WILL charge nothing if I don't cure you, board included. Will cure you for less money than any other doctor in the world. For particulars address

J. A. NELMS, M. D.,
feb2—dly Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-street, New York City

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSON'S MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD. PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GEO. E. KING & CO.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

FLY FAN.

Fowler's Patent, June 30th, 1885.

The most convenient and durable fly fan ever offered.

It embodies the desirable features of the old-style Fowler Fans, together with some important advantages in construction and price, which cannot fail to make it popular wherever offered.

It is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

It is self-acting, winds up like a stem-winding watch—complete in itself—requires no key—thereby avoiding the great annoyance of looking for a misplaced or lost key.

It drives all flies away by the shadow and movement of the wings while revolving, will run one hour and a half at each winding, and can be rewound at any time by simply using the thumb screw at bottom, or turning base or stem.

It is more durable than the old style Fly-Fan as the journals all have brass bearings. The spindles and wing holders are made of steel, nickle-plated, and the interior works are of the best material, and specially adapted for easy motion and long wear.

Sent by Express to any point in the country on receipt of $2.50.

ADDRESS, GEO. E. KING & CO.,
49 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,
The Cheapest Hardware and Tinware House in the State.

th sat mon 2m

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary to begin $70 per month. References exacted Am. Manufacturing House, 14 Barclay St., N. Y. dec7—d6m mon

WANTED—SALESMAN, ONE WHO HAS A trade established, to handle a line of boots and shoes on commission. Must send references Add. J. J., P. O. Box 377, Lynn, Mass. 5t.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer. Apply to Summers & Murphey, Barnesville, Ga. mar7tf

WANTED—50 MARBLE CUTTERS AND POLishers. Steady employment, and good wages to competent workmen. Inquire Chas. L. Strong, agent, 101 Merwin street Cleveland, Ohio. 2wks

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c. to 50c. an hour should send 10c. at once for a package of samples of goods and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A LADY PIANIST, TO PLAY FOR the opera of Cinderella, one who can read at sight, and must also sing. Apply to Mrs. Chas. Benton, Kimball house, from 10 a. m., to 3 p. m.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their homes. $1.00 to $3.00 a day easily made; work sent by mail, no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED.—SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter operator, in or out of city. Good reference. Address Steno, this office.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CAPITOL CITY LAND AND IMprovement Co. stock. The Tollerson Commission Co., 49, Gate City National Bank.

WANTED—ABOUT 28 MILES OF SECOND-HAND rail, from 24 to 30 pounds to the yard, with fastenings, etc. Must be in prime condition. State price, location, terms, and all particulars. Address Orange Belt Railroad Company, Longwood, Orange county, Fla. 2 wks

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Ladies' Column.

SELLING OFF, GIVING UP THE CORSET PARlor. I will sell my stock of corsets at greatly reduced prices. Mrs. Danziger, 70½ Whitehall. 2t

WANTED—LADIES TO CALL AT 201 WHITEhall st. and see the wonderful rug machine and work. Hours from 2 to 6 p. m. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. Address R. A. Warren. 2t

For Sale—Books, Stationery Etc.

FOR SALE—WE CARRY A STOCK OF SUPErior composition for making printers' rollers, which we sell at forty cents per pound. We are also prepared to have rollers cast. Address The Constitution. tf

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution.

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d & w tf

Country Produce.

I HAVE 100,000 POUNDS OF TENNESSEE PACKed Pork well trimmed, with the lard, jowls and heads of six or seven hundred hogs, now for sale. Address me at Sweetwater, Tenn. J. F. Owen. tf

For Sale—Real Estate.

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN HOUSE AND lot, 172 Capitol avenue, corner lot, 100x235, enough for three lots, neighborhood and location the best. Go and buy you a nice valuable home. Address me at Tennille, Ga. M. E. Hardwick. 4t

For Rent—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT CHEAP—STORE 81 SOUTH BROAD street, with basement and elevator. Anthony Murphy. may7 tf

A MOST DESIRABLE HOME; GAS, WATER, first-class neighborhood, modern in style and interior conveniences Apply to 29 West Baker. tf

FOR RENT—IN MADISON, GA., TWO LARGE brick store houses, each about 80 feet deep and 25 feet wide; one on Railroad street, in business centre, adjoining G. B Stovall, banker and merchant, and recently occupied as a bar and billiard room; and the other one on public square, next door to post office; terms easy. Apply to A. C. Zachry, Madison, Ga. may6d1w

Business Chances.

SMALL LICENSED HOTEL FOR SALE ON EASY terms. Very good business location, in largest watering place in America. J. C. Johnson, P. O. box 420, Atlantic City, N. J., or agent, Atlanta. jan 21—thu, sat, mon, 12t

Money to Loan.

FARM AND CITY LOANS, 3, 4 OR 5 YEARS. Rates low and loans promptly made. Alfred Gregory & Co., 34 1-2 Peachtree street.

MONEY—ON LONG OR SHORT TIME IN SUMS to suit on real estate or approved collateral. C. P. Dorland, 44 S. Pryor st.

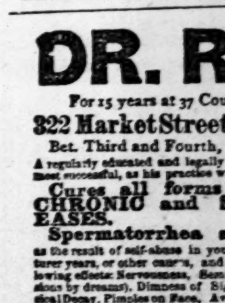
$4000—TO LOAN ON ATLANTA PROPERty in one, or two loans, 3 or 5 years. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball house, Wall st. 3t

Personal.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS AND NOTARY public. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball house. 3t

Miscellaneous.

GRAND DINING AT LYNAN & CORRIGAN'S, 140 Whitehall street. Mr. Smith, agent for the celebrated food of foods, Cerealine, with his French cook, will be at our store early Tuesday morning, May 11th and 12th, continuing on 12th, for the purpose of cooking and displaying the many varieties of delicious eatables to be obtained only from the use of this wonderful food product. We extend a cordial invitation to all of our lady friends and the public generally, to come and partake of these delicacies, and receive instruction how to cook them,



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co. 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

apr11—d&wkyly

THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 10, 1886.

★ RED. *Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Fair weather; no decided change in temperature. Winds generally southwesterly for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Western Florida, Eastern Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.* ☾ BLUE.

Appropriations and Subsidies.

For many years the representatives of the southern states in congress have persistently stood in the way of the material and commercial development of their own section. They do not represent the ideas and wishes of the new south, but their attitude is tolerated by their constituents because it represents in some degree various old ideas once entertained in this section, and for which the newspapers and the public have a sort of vague reverence.

But it is time that these old ideas were placed where they belong—in the political pottersfield, which they have been the means of creating. They are ideas that do not suit the complexion of these stirring times, in which sections, states and communities are competing with each other for commercial supremacy. The north, taking advantage of the lack of business methods on the part of the men who represent the south, has grown rich and prosperous. Her congressmen have not only insisted on appropriations for their section, but have managed so as to make the whole country pay tribute to the commercial development of the north.

When it comes to making long and soul-stirring speeches on matters of little or no moment, or when it comes to delivering long and ponderous arguments on abstract theories and on old dead questions, the southern congressman may be counted on every time. At such a juncture, he is in his place with valise full of manuscript and with a dangerous gleam of oratorical eloquence in his eye. But when he is asked to take a reasonable interest in the material development of this section and in the commercial needs of his people, he will refer you grandly and floridly to some musty argument made before the war by that admirable statesman, Hon. Crablander Kicklighter.

This fact is illustrated by the opposition of some southern congressmen to the proposition to appropriate a liberal allowance to American steamship lines for carrying the mails. The proposed appropriation was denounced as a subsidy, and it was on this ground that it was opposed. The opposing congressmen from the south appeared to lose sight altogether of the fact that the appropriation is intended to benefit the south in some degree, by opening up the mail facilities between the southern states and the Central and South American republics. These republics offer the richest commercial field to be found in the world, and the south would realize immense benefits therefrom. But southern congressmen denounced the proposed appropriation as a subsidy, and gave it the cold shoulder.

Precisely the same argument could be employed to oppose appropriations for the fast mail system. But in voting for these appropriations, the southern congressmen are a unit. Can it be that their attitude in this particular matter is based on the fact that the south realizes very little advantage from the fast mail subsidies? We have fast mails in the south, it is true, but where there is one in the south there are twenty in the north, and the appropriations for these come out of the pockets of the south as well as out of the pockets of the north. There is nothing wrong in all this, but it is a little singular that southern congressmen should be willing to vote for fast mail subsidies on railroads in the north and unwilling to vote for steamship mail subsidies which are intended to open up trade between the south and that vast commercial field lying in the Central and South American republics. There is no consistency in the attitude of these congressmen, and we fear, very little patriotism. Why should a fast mail appropriation be termed an appropriation and a steamship mail appropriation be called a subsidy?

We confess that we do not understand these distinctions. While we know that the motives of the southern congressmen are above criticism, yet we cannot understand how they can vote for a railway subsidy for the north and refuse to vote for a steamship subsidy which is calculated to aid in the commercial development of the south. Why should one be called an appropriation and the other a subsidy, when they are both of precisely the same nature and intended to produce precisely the same results?

We shall allude to this interesting subject again.

"A Perfect Gentleman."

Whatever else may be said of young Mr. Cluverius, the betrayer and slayer of Fannie Lillian Madison, it must be admitted that he exhibits all the outward marks of "a perfect gentleman."

Suave and serene, this almost beardless youth, during his trial and his long imprisonment has maintained not a bold front, but an aspect both childlike and bland.

When he was notified, the other day, that there was no hope, that the decision of the supreme court was against him, he heard the news without a tremor, and, raising his clear, frank eyes, calmly said: "I am surprised." Then, after a pause, he added: "I had hoped for better results." He was told that hereafter he would be placed in solitary confinement. With a smile and a bow, he said to the officer: I have tried not to give trouble to anyone in this jail, and I will continue not to do so."

Undismayed by the terrors of the gallows, this boy, for he is little more, displays an unflinching courage worthy of a better cause. Doubtless he will take his leap into eternity with his awful secret still locked in his bosom, leaving his few sympathizers in doubt whether to consider him a murderer or a martyr.

At the last hour the sheriff, who performs the final offices, will be subjected to a painful degree of embarrassment. It is a rare thing for the rude hands of Jack Ketch to adjust the black cap, the rope and the trap for such a gentlemanly victim. It will be a sad business, but for all that, this childish assassin, this saintly monster, must go.

Concerning a Communist.

Parsons is the "pretty boy" of the Chicago rioters. From the first he has been the darling of the mob, the uncrowned king of the rabble.

Until recently this man's antecedents have been involved into mystery, but under the fierce white light of public scrutiny his record is now fully exposed.

It is gratifying to have something definite and reliable at last. From the exchanges before us we cull the following biographical points:

> "Parsons is a native of Chicago, a product of the slums. He is by trade a harness-maker. His wife is a black woman [illegible]
>
> "Parsons is from Pittsburg. He never did a day's work in his life, and has always been engaged in stirring up strife."
>
> "Parsons was born in Boston and belongs to a Puritan family. He is a printer."
>
> "Parsons is a native of Texas, the son of a brilliant confederate general who turned republican and afterwards moved north. Young Parsons was an editor. When he skipped from Texas he took a negro woman with him, and she has since passed as his wife."
>
> "Parsons is a republican carpet-bagger who figured in Alabama during the reconstruction period."

After reviewing the clippings quoted above, it has occurred to us that they tell the story of Parsons' career without requiring a line of comment. It was our original purpose to lick the material into shape, but, as the French say, we feel the embarrassment of its richness. The facts of the case are well calculated to hamper and depress even the boldest commentator. However, the biography speaks for itself. It is very evident that Parsons is a bad man from way back.

A few years ago some of our esteemed contemporaries were clamoring for primary elections in the selection of delegates to the gubernatorial conventions. Let us hope that another spasm of this sort will seize them now. The members of a convention to nominate a governor should be chosen by the people, and not by a courthouse clique. Let the people rule.

There is so much twaddle now about old things with new names that plain people are bewildered. They don't know what is what. For instance, cultured people are discussing realism and impressionism in art and literature. What does it all mean? At a recent meeting of the "Nineteenth Century club" in New York, Mr. Hopkinson undertook to explain it. "Extreme realism," he said, "might be called the putting of too many words in a sentence; extreme impressionism the putting of too few." This is not as clear as chrystal, but the next is better: "To the Ruskin student a spade was a spade, to be painted with all the nails, the grain and splits in the wood, and, if it were possible, the brand on the other side of the blade. But to Millet a spade was not a spade at all. It was only a dark mass against a twilight sky." In literature the realist tells it all, while the impressionist hints and suggests, in accordance with the dictum of old Hesiod that the half is sometimes more than the whole.

Mr. Tilden and other public men are contributing money for the purpose of burying the newspaper men of New York. It is to be hoped that the contributors will not complain if burials do not begin at once.

The poet Tupper is not dead. He writes from his retreat that Mr. Gladstone is "a fraud." That is all right. Mr. Gladstone is not shooting humming birds just now. He is after bigger game.

"Is that the rebel yell?" asked an Ohioan in front of the Kimball house. "No," replied a courteous colonel, "it is only an ice cream cake man."

The financial situation has much to do with the war movements in Europe. A Berlin banker lately said that Russia, though heavily in debt, had recently made a new loan, and would not be financially disturbed even by a war for a year. Greece has also funds sufficient to maintain any probable contest for the coming six months. Turkey alone is financially bankrupt, but herein is her salvation. Her bonds are largely owned by English capitalists, who can ill afford to have the sick man of Europe die on their hands, when the securities would become worthless. This explains the anxiety of every English administration to preserve the Ottoman empire.

The Richmond Dispatch, now that the prohibition election is over, comes boldly to the front and audaciously says:

> "The prohibition question has been decided for two years so far as Richmond is concerned, and we shall not at present publish any communications on that subject."

The man who carries a few greenbacks to Mexico has only to get his money changed to roll in wealth. Joaquin Miller says that he had a fifty dollar greenback changed the other day and received sixty-five Mexican silver dollars, big as cart wheels.

Speaking of the recent statement that Shakspeare nowhere in his works makes the slightest allusion to the discovery of America, the Richmond State says that it is not so surprising after one looks at the matter critically. America was discovered by foreigners (at least they were so to the English) in 1492, and Shakspeare died in 1616. At this latter date only a few years had elapsed since the Virginia company of London had been endeavoring, apparently then with poor success, to commence an English settlement in America at Jamestown. Shakspeare had no occasion to make any mention of America, we think.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, whose infirmities have caused him to ask for an assistant bishop, to aid him in his diocesan duties, began his career as a practicing physician in Savannah, and married a lady of that city. Beginning as a doctor, he came out a bishop. He is not the only instance of the kind, however, among our Episcopal bishops. About thirty-five years ago the present Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, was a physician in Macon. The mention of these names reminds us that Georgia is well represented on the bench of bishops. Besides Stevens and Quintard, there are Beckwith and Elliott.

Milwaukee manages a mob by knocking it on the head, and it is the only way.

A western writer does not like Mary Anderson's style of kissing, and suggests the following: "Mary should learn to kiss, and kiss according to Hoyle. Kiss so that after the deal she would leave a royal flush on the cheek of the kisses. If Mary would pay a little more attention to kissing she could cultivate an article that would cause the footlights to pale with envy, and make the stage carpenter pound his ear on his tool-chest with admiration. She is built right to kiss with stunning effect. Her lips are full and red; her neck is swan-like; she could approach a man from the rear, lean over his shoulder, look down through his eyes into his boots, glue her lips to his, draw in her breath, compress her lips for an instant, then suddenly part them—biff! bang! and witnesses would shut their eyes and yell for somebody to turn the hose on them. Until Mary goes into training to improve the condition of her kiss, there will be something lacking in her acting that cannot be entirely buried beneath the multitude of her charming accomplishments."

The gubernatorial contest may be very lively, but the people ought to be allowed to have their way. Snap conventions are out of order. Let the people speak and the people will rule.

Murat Halstead alludes to New York as the greatest European city on this or any other continent. This is a very neat way to describe a sickly situation. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that Halstead is a very able man.

It is a remarkable fact that even the republicans want the president to marry. This shows that everybody's heart is in the right spot.

Mr. Tennyson, in speaking of this republic, calls it "that young Eagle of the West." If he had added to this the beautiful and dignified expression, "tra-la," our vanity would have been completely satisfied.

The Philadelphia poets are blooming in the spring. Boker is about to be overshadowed.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Archer, the English jockey, will receive $12,500 if he wins the Derby with Bard.

Senator Edmunds was the first man in Washington to open the season with a straw hat.

The palmy days of the famous carnival at Rome are past, and the custom is falling rapidly into decay.

The distinguished divine, the Rev. Joseph Cook, is said to be clearing about $25,000 a year on his lectures.

Despite the increased patronage, the Brooklyn bridge was run at a loss the first three months of this year.

Royalty has to take its turn at the measles with the rest of us. Four grandchildren of the queen have just had 'em.

Princess Victoria, of Wales, is to attend the queen's first drawing room next month, to signify her entrance into society.

Mrs. Hendricks, widow of Vice-President Hendricks, has returned to Indianapolis after a six week's visit to the Pacific coast.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper says that Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the Cleveland beauty, has decided to go on the dramatic stage.

The tenth congressional district of Ohio will probably see another contest between Frank Hurd and Mr. Romeis; at least there appears to be no doubt about the republicans renominating the latter.

An ex-congressman who claims to have the best sources of information, thinks Chester A. Arthur has a chance to recover, so as to be a tolerably vigorous invalid, but says his constitution is permanently impaired.

The Buffalo lawyers propose to make President Cleveland a wedding president, and have selected a solid silver dinner set, richly chased with engravings, as about the right thing. The cost will be between $1,000 and $2,000.

Mr. Gladstone dresses in a quaint and rather peculiar manner. He wears a black-frock-coat, a vest opened low and displaying a broad shirt front, a high standing collar, with a black cravat carelessly knotted, and dark, baggy trousers.

The New York Morning Journal says that Katie Stokes, the pretty bareback rider, who was the charm of the circus ring a few years ago, will bring suit against John Stetson, the theatrical manager, for breach of promise, claiming $50,000 damages.

At one or two Easter celebrations in Episcopal churches, the women manifested a desire to vote, but were not allowed to do so. The argument of the women is that they often do more than the men to sustain the churches, and it is only fair that they should have something to say in their management.

On the eve of a visit to Europe, the late John Welsh looked casually over the books of the Episcopal hospital at Philadelphia and noticed that its debts amounted to $18,000. Two days later when he was on the ocean and beyond the reach of thanks, the managers received his check for the full amount.

"The mocking birds," says the Raleigh News, "are rapidly disappearing from the southern woods, it seems, and the fact is exciting much comment in the press of this section. It is asserted by some that it is due to the catching and shipping of the birds to the north, which is done extensively, but this assertion is combated."

Alfred Poole, a Denver purchaser of unclaimed express and freight consignments, recently bought three boxes, each about two feet square, solidly constructed and very heavy. The purchase was made at a venture, but on opening the boxes each was found to contain a brick of solid gold worth about $12,000. The price paid for the three was $6.40.

The old war governor of Virginia, "Extra Billy Smith," was on the floor of the house the other day. He is over 80 years old, his hair is quite white, but he is as vigorous as ever. He is a thrifty, careful man (when he was in the field during the war he always carried an umbrella) and saved a comfortable fortune out of the stage-coach business many years ago.

Congressman Charles L. Mitchell, of Connecticut, who has won high place for his social qualities as an entertainer at Washington, is suffering from failing health. Next fall he will get a renomination from democrats for his present place or for governor, as he may choose, providing he cares to accept either of the posts. Nehemiah D. Sperry is to be the republican candidate for congress in Mr. Mitchell's district.

The ladies at Washington are great admirers of Senator Dolph, of Oregon, whom they regard as the handsomest man in the senate. He is tall, broad-shouldered, speaks with a rich, deep basso voice and wears a luxuriant, full beard, which falls to the middle of his waistcoat. Even the senators who favor woman's rights are hardly as popular as the stern-looking Dolph. He was formerly of Michigan.

The legend connected with the birth of the prince imperial is brought up again in Paris, with the rumor, mentioned in a cable dispatch, that a beautiful young girl bearing a striking resemblance to the ex-Empress Eugenie is about to bring legal proceedings in Paris "to have herself recognized as the daughter and heir of that unhappy lady." There are many people who still believe that a Gilbertian change of babies was really effected at the Tuileries.

The most fashionable theater in Mexico is the National. President Diaz always attends, and of course the elite follow suit. It is well to say the president always attends, for there is little else to go to. Bull fights, theaters and driving are all the pleasures of Mexican life. The president gives no receptions or dinners and entertains no Thursday or Saturday afternoon callers, so before death entered his family circle he was at the theater almost every night.

Concerning the great age of Emperor William the following is of interest: "Only a few favored ones are enabled to see five generations—great-grandparents, grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren. The emperor has known seven generations, who comprise a period of 158 years from the birth of the oldest person up to today. The emperor was 21 years of age when his great-grandmother, Landgrafin Luise, died, March 11, 1818, at the age of 90 years."

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, of Utah, who has been in Washington with a plea for the Mormons, tried to convert Miss Cleveland recently, or rather she tried to show Miss Cleveland that the Mormon women were living up to their light. She gave the whole theory and principle, lock, stock and barrel, of the Mormon religion, waxing quite eloquent. Miss Cleveland's reply was: "It is very beautiful, the way you regard it; but, of course, I do not agree with you as much as you do."

The pope, Leo XIII., is described by Henri dez Henx, in an interesting little book, as having a merry mouth. His smile is gentle and paternal. The eyes are black and brilliant. His features, ascetic and strongly marked, have become benevolent and engaging. His hair is white, and arranged in curls over his temples. The cassock seems to envelop only the shadow of a body. He speaks slowly. In Italian he improvises with rapidity, but in French he has to call on his memory, which is excellent.

A royal carriage awaited Abbe Listz on his visit to Windsor, to convey him to the castle. The queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the countess of Erbach, welcomed him in the red drawing room with marked cordiality, and after a short conversation in German about Hungary and the Hungarians, he sat down to the piano and commenced to improvise. He next played at her majesty's special request a reminiscence from the scene of the Miracle of Roses in "St. Elizabeth," and then one of Chopin's nocturnes. The queen complimented the venerable virtuoso after each piece. The next Sunday the abbe dined with the prince and princess of Wales.

In one of the cleverest of the new novels are some confessions of a prig. Here is an elegant extract: "Resolved to lose no opportunity of improving myself. While I was cleaning my teeth this morning, reflected upon the solemnity of life. In my bath, thought of our first parents in the garden of Eden. While buttoning my braces, asked myself the question, 'What do I live for?' Much moved at family prayer with feelings of thanksgiving * * * that I have the inestimable blessing of a mother who can read Greek. Resolution at breakfast not to talk much in society or make myself too agreeable. A profitable morning. Herodotus. Trigonometry. For mortification at dinner put sugar into beer and mustard into pudding, but secretly, lest, being observed, pride should intervene. * * * Self-examination. Oh, how have I wasted today? Opportunities neglected! Eaten too much at tea."

SHINING STATISTICS.

Gorgeous Generalities Gracefully Grouped With a Good Deal of Glitter.

Mr. Carnegie in his new book, "Triumphant Democracy," gives a lot of entertainidg American statistics. A reviewer thus summarizes it:

In 1810 the population was almost purely of British origin, omitting the slaves, for up to that period the German and Continental exodus had not begun. In 1880 more than four-fifths of the people were of British origin, the other fifth being principally German. The ability of the American race to maintain itself above all immigration is shown in the fact that of the 56,000,000 Americans now living, seven-eighths, or 49,000,000, are native born, and that only one-eighth, or 7,000,000, first saw the light in foreign lands. The colored population is about equal to the foreign born. Hence, notwithstanding the enormous number of immigrants which yearly flow into the country, the native births are seven to eight times greater in number than the foreign arrivals; besides this, more than half the foreign arrivals are British, so that the American people are ever becoming more purely British in origin. The cash value of immigrants to this country, upon the basis of $125 brought here on an average by each immigrant, amounted in 1882 alone to $1,125,000,000, justifying Mr. Carnegie in the assertion that were the owners of every gold and silver mines in the world to send to the treasury at Washington, at their own expense, every ounce of the precious metals produced, the national wealth would not be enhanced one-half as much as it is from the golden stream which flows into the country every year through immigration.

The number of persons pursuing gainful and reputable occupations in 1880 was 34½ per cent of the total population, or a trifle over 17,250,000, an increase over the proportion of 1870, caused by the marked increase in the employment of women. Of this number, 7,750,000 were engaged in agriculture, 3,800,000 in manufactories, 4,000,000 in service and professions and 1,800,000 in trade and transportation. Another extraordinary feature of this government is that it spends more money for schools than for military and naval armaments. It spends for education about $93,000,000, or nearly three times as much as Great Britain, three times as much as Germany, and six times as much as France; while for war it spends $47,000,000. The annual value of our manufactories is $1,500,000,000 greater than that of Great Britain, and in thirty years it has increased 600 per cent, while that of Great Britain has increased only 100 per cent. America is the foremost country in the world in the value of its agricultural products, Russia being the second and Germany the third, while three fourths of our farms are cultivated by their owners. Mr. Carnegie ascertains that the most valuable of American crops is neither wheat, corn nor cotton, but hay, and that our live stock is numerous enough to give every family in the United States a cow, a horse, four pigs and three sheep. He makes the interesting calculation that "were the live stock upon Uncle Sam's estate ranged five abreast, each animal estimated to occupy a space five feet long and marched round the world, the head and tail of the procession would overlap." Estimating in different ways the vast agricultural products, Mr. Carnegie makes the following calculations:

The farms of America comprise 837,628 square miles, an area nearly equal to one-fourth of Europe and larger than the four greatest European countries put together (Russia excepted), namely, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary and Spain. The capital invested in agriculture would suffice to buy up the whole of Italy, with its rich olive groves and vineyards, its old historical cities, cathedrals and palaces, its kings and aristocracy, its pope and cardinals, and every other feudal appurtenance. Or, if the American farmers were to sell out, they could buy the entire peninsula of Spain, with all its traditions of mediæval grandeur, and the flat lands which the Hollanders at vast cost have wrested from the sea and the quaint old towns they have built there. If he chose to put by his savings for three years the yankee farmer could purchase the fee-simple of pretty Switzerland as a summer resort and not touch his capital at all, for each year's earnings exceed $550,000,000. The cereal crop for 1880 was more than two billions and a half of bushels. If placed in one mass this would make a pile of three and a half billion cubic feet, or a pyramid three times as great as that of Cheops. If loaded on carts it would require all the horses in Europe and a million more (33,500,000) to remove it, though each horse drew a load of two tons. Were the entire crop of cereals loaded on a continuous train of cars, the train would reach one and a half times round the globe. Its value is half as great as all the gold mined in California in the thirty-five years since gold was found there. The corn and cotton fields of America form kingdoms in themselves surpassing in size some of those of Europe.

In this picturesque way Mr. Carnegie moves along with his story of a mighty people, developing in the midst of his work an array of interesting facts which few even of the Americans have thought to develope from the musty records of the census bureau. For instance, he finds that there are 23,000 school libraries in America, containing 45,000,000 books, 12,000,000 more than all the public libraries of Europe combined; that the people annually buy 175,000 pianos and organs, and the dignity of labor is such that the farmer who threshes his own corn and cuts his own fire wood reads his Huxley and his Sir Henry Maine, while his daughter alternately bakes bread and paints china.

No Man Has a Claim on the Governorship.

From the Savannah, Ga., News.

The statement was made in our Atlanta dispatches yesterday that it is understood in that city that General Gordon will formally announce, in the form of a correspondence, today, that he is a candidate for governor. It seems to be pretty wel understood throughout the state now that he is a candidate. While in this city last week he did not hesitate to state to those who approached him on the subject, that he was a candidate, and if we are not mistaken he also stated that he expected to have the support of at least one hundred counties in the nominating convention.

Assuming, therefore, that General Gordon is a candidate, there are at least three recognized gubernatorial candidates at present, Major Bacon and Judge Simmons being the other two. Are there other gentlemen who propose to permit their names to go before the convention? If there are is it not about time that they made the fact known?

The office of governor of Georgia is a very high one, and one which any citizen of the state might feel proud to fill. No citizen has any claim to it which the people are required to recognize. They alone are interested, and it is their privilege to select whom they please to fill it. There is no doubt that they will exercise their privilege to the fullest extent.

We have more than once expressed the opinion that southern Georgia has been too long overlooked in choosing governors, and that it is not improbable that in the approaching contest a south Georgian would stand a good chance of securing the nomination. It is not probable, however, that the honor will come to South Georgia unsought. To few men do high offices come unsolicited, and they are those whose abilities and virtues are so great, and whose public services have been so eminent, that the people turn toward them naturally.

We feel that we express the feelings of nine-tenths of the people when we say that it is advisable from every point of view to discuss the candidates for the gubernatorial nomination wholly with respect to their merits. Personalities will not help or harm any candidate to any appreciable extent, but will introduce a feeling of bitterness into the campaign that will only be productive of harm to the party in this state.

A VICTORY FOR RUFUS.

An Amusing and Novel Cock-Fight in Kew Gardens.

A correspondent of the St. James's Gazette writes thus of a novel cock-fight which he saw in Kew gardens: Hark! There is a rush of wings, followed by a sudden commotion among the birds. Peering through the branches I discover two moor cocks (not to be confounded with the grouse cocks, but the males of the moor-hens or water hens) engaged in deadly combat. As I creep down under the shadow of the tree the first thing that strikes me is the peculiar style of fighting, which is totally different from that of ordinary game-cocks, and far more like that of a pugilistic contest between two clever members of the prize-ring; only, instead of having a bit of good solid turf under them, these birds have but the bright, clear water. Straining their necks and pointing their yellow and red bills, with glancing eyes and a peculiar chirp of defiance, they paddle close to each other; then, throwing themselves up on their tails, they begin to box out viciously, using their right and left feet with great vigor. The drumlike sounds of the blows on the breast are distinctly audible, and by and by feathers floating about attest that, though the birds have not affixed to their legs steel or silver spurs, as in old fashioned cocking contests, the natural spurs are sharp enough to do deadly execution. After three well fought rounds one, whose breast is peculiarly red marked, so that at first I thought him bleeding from a wound, seems determined to end the struggle by one furious onset. Rising almost out of the water he rains blow after blow on the head of his opponent, till the latter, with a sudden dive—such as these birds make at the flash of the fowler's gun in time to avoid the shot—sinks out of view, leaving only the hard point of his beak to the attack of his red-breasted enemy. It is a feint worthy of a Sayers or a Mace; but, even under water, the wily bird only succeeds in avoiding punishment for a time; for, hard pressed in the shallows, he is forced ashore by Rufus, who seems to have victory in his grasp. Just beyond our sheltering tree, however, the wary one faces quickly round, and, sitting in kangaroo fashion, puts up his guards. Again, with their peculiar war chirp, they start the fight afresh, and after a terrible round, in which legs, wings, beaks and all seem to be used, Rufus retires, apparently very sick, having—so far as I can see, and I am almost close enough to touch them with my stick—had a smart blow about the head. A peculiar "ploot-ploot"-like call in our rear, and the object of this battle-royal is before us. Yes, there, with her yellow beak carried aloft, jibing and staying about like a racing yacht in the offing waiting for its owner, is Miss Moorhen, who, no doubt, proposes to share with the victor her home on the shores of the island opposite during the coming summer. Whether Rufus has been only temporarily stunned, or has been encouraged or exasperated by that "ploot-ploot" call, is hard to say; but all at once he rushes at his adversary again. Foot and foot they fight for the advantage, and the wary one seems so hard pressed that he makes for the shelter of a spruce fir tree. From under this he is soon forced, however, and, after another round in the same old pugilistic fashion, he gives up the fight and takes wing to the island, leaving Rufus and his mistress to paddle lovingly down among the golden osiers in search of some suitable place on which to found their future home.

A FEW BLUNDERS.

How Advertisers Make Themselves Ridiculous and Raise a Laugh.

From the New York Star.

The number of advertisements whose comicality is mainly due to their sins against the rules of English composition appears at first glance remarkable. The Boston horse dealer who advertised this week "Matched gentlemen's drivers and trotters a specialty" evidently did not mean to appeal only to married men, as his language might imply. A lady inserted in a New York paper a curious notice, reading: "Five dollars reward—Lost, a cameo breastpin, representing Venus and Adonis on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening." She probably never thought of the commotion the couple would have caused on Broadway unless they have changed greatly of late in their style of apparel. A dry goods merchant advertised for sale "brown silk gentlemen's umbrellas and red silk ladies' parasols."

Barnum should strive to procure for his great moral show the lady mentioned in the following, which was printed recently: "To be sold cheap, a splendid gray horse, a good roadster, or would carry a lady with a switch tail." The lady in question is not more curious than the gentleman whose advertisement was as follows; "To be sold cheap, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head, as good as new." Students of vivisection and lovers of natural history generally would have been glad to meet with this specimen of life after decapitation, advertised for in a St. Louis journal two years ago: "Five dollars reward—Lost by a gentleman, a white terrier dog, except the head which is black." A congenial companion for the dog might have been the article thus noticed: "To be sold, a Weber grand piano, the property of a lady about to travel in a walnut wood case with carved legs." A lady some years ago advertised in a London paper her desire to obtain a husband with "a Roman nose having strong religious tendencies," though noses with heavenly tendencies are not dignified by the name of Roman. "An unmarried lady of means, particularly fond of children," once informed the San Francisco public that she "wished for one, having none of her own." An extremely hard customer to suit must have been the man who inserted an advertisement at a recent date to say that he "wanted a young man to take care of a horse, who must be a Methodist." An advertisement which was commented upon at some length at the time it appeared, about three or four years ago, was the request of a chemist "that the gentleman who left his stomach for analysis will please call and get it, together with the result."

Youthful Travelers.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Two little chaps, neatly dressed and apparently eight and six years of age, respectively, attracted considerable attention yesterday afternoon on the Oakland ferryboat which connected with the overland train. They had evidently traveled far and were worn out with fatigue. They dropped into a seat in the cabin, and while they mechanically clutched the handles of a carpet-bag almost as big as themselves their heads nodded and with an arm around each other they slumbered. Police Officer Cummings, who had been to Oakland for a day's outing, observed the little fellows, and with his kindly heart took pity on them. When the boat reached this side he woke them and inquired who they were and from whence they came. His inquiries revealed the fact that their name was Stilts and that their home was in Montreal, Canada. Some weeks ago their mother died. She was a widow, and the boys were, therefore, thrown upon the world, with nobody but kindhearted neighbors to care for them. The latter learned that a grandmother lived in San Francisco, at No. 2140 Tayor street, near Lombard, and shipped the children, with tags sewed on their coats, to the address. On the tags were written requests from the conductors of the different trains on which they traveled to pass them along. Officer Cummings took the little chaps in hand and saw that they were safely delivered to the grandmother at the address named.

How American Girls are Fitted for Active Life.

New York Letter in the Boston Herald.

There is a fashionable boarding school in New York where the "young ladies" are taught to enter and get out of a carriage. A vehicle with the proper pedal arrangements for this sort of exercise, which determines a lady's breeding and claim to social position, is kept in the back yard of the educational establishment, and there the "carriage classes" are put through the most arduous training. Another accomplishment peculiar to this gilt-edged academy is learning to eat asparagus, oranges, grapes and other juicy and unmanageable viands in a style that shall represent the perfection of table manners. Of course these are luxuries, and like French and Italian, included in the "extras," but then the social creed of today sticks at nothing, not even at this expensive form of higher education.

The Baby's Palace Car.

From Babyhood.

I should like to suggest a plan I have tried for protecting babies from draughts while on the floor, consisting of a box two feet by three feet, and just high enough to allow baby to look over the top as he sits on the bottom of the box. Fasten strong cleats to each end, and into these put good casters. Pad the side and cover with pretty calico. Put several layers of newspapers on the bottom, and cover with carpet. In such a warm box my little girl spent most of the winter. Her playthings were within reach. In it she learned to creep and to stand, the sides being so soft a bump did not hurt her. Her little brothers amused her by rolling it about the floor. It did not take up as much room as baby and her scattered playthings. It deserves the name the children bestowed upon it—"The Palace Car."

Mrs. Clay's Toleration of Poker.

From the Washington Hatchet.

Attorney General Garland confesses that he is not a success at poker. Henry Clay was more fortunate. He used to have card parties at the Ashland homestead, and it is not on record that the speculation was a bad one. One day a young lady visitor from the north, to whom the sight of the poker tables was rather an alarming one, said to the wife of the statesman:

"Mrs. Clay, doesn't it shock you to see your husband playing cards so much in his own house?"

"Oh, no," replied the benevolent old lady innocently; "he most always wins."

Loads of Sweets.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—[Special.]—Ten thousand pounds of strawberries were shipped tonight.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

The constitutionalist who occupied this column, a day or two ago, discussed a few northern myths concerning the south. The southerners, too, have set up a few myths, and for generations have considered them typically northern.

When the war broke out the masses of the people on both sides of the Potomac knew very little about each other. They did not travel, mix and mingle. The stay-at-home southerner took a partisan and sectional view of the north; and the stay-at-home northerner took a partisan and sectional view of the south.

We believed that the typical northerner was tall, hatchet-faced, blue-eyed and light-haired. It took a long time to convince us that the north was mainly made up of brunettes, while the south was the home of the blondes.

When the Louisiana Tiger Zouaves came through here about the first year of the war, they were critically examined. One of our citizens picked out a chunky, swarthy, black-haired zouave, and remarked to a crowd:

"There is a specimen of the pure southern type. There is no mistaking it anywhere. Such a man could not be born under northern skies. He is either a creole of Louisiana, a Spaniard, Frenchman or a Greek. I will settle the matter right now."

Walking up to the soldier he opened a conversation with him, and finally asked him to name the state of his birth.

"Well," said the zouave hesitatingly, "I don't know that it makes any difference, but it may surprise you a little. I was born in the state of Maine."

There was a painful pause in the conversation for a moment, and then our Atlanta man asked:

"Well, how in the blazes do you happen to belong to this crowd?"

"Oh, that's all right," was the answer. "You see I'm a sailor. I was paid off in New Orleans about a month before the war opened. I frolicked around until my money was all gone, and when I came to my senses the trouble had commenced. Well, I wanted to see some fun, and as these boys were good fellows I joined them."

The disappointed citizen could not resist the temptation to fire a parting shot.

"Perhaps," said he, "you did not much care which flag you fought under?"

"Me? H—ll, no," was the prompt response.

It is needless to say that this zouave, who looked so typically southern, was forthwith dropped like a hot potato.

The small economies of the northern people made the impression at a very early date upon the southern mind that stinginess was peculiarly a northern vice. It took a better acquaintance with the situation to remove this impression. We have found that the man who is not above picking up a pin may give like a prince, and that the trader who clamors for the last penny due him is ready to serve his friends with his purse whenever the proper occasion arises. We have seen that a wise economy places men in a position where they may be liberal without injury to their creditors. So far from being niggardly, our eyes have been opened to the fact that the economical northerner, whether a laborer or a lounger, enjoys the esthetics of life as well as the comforts, and is bound to have them at any cost.

If we believed that the northern people would not fight, it was because we accepted their statement about it. Their preachers, teachers and editors all said so. They claimed that theirs was the land of law and order, and steady habits. We know better now. Of all myths in the world, that law and order and steady habit business is the thinnest. The pistol in the hip pocket is more common north and west than it is with us. The north furnishes the worst murders and more of them than we do. It is in the north that the civil law is openly defied, making martial law the only remedy. It is in the northern centres of civilization that an internecine war rages nearly every year. It is in the north that the boldest lynchings occur. Don't talk to us about the north as a law and order section!

Concerning steady habits, it must be admitted that we believed in that myth a long time. We believed, in the first place, that the northerner was too stingy to drink, and, in the second place, that he couldn't take a drink without it flying to his brain. That idea has been knocked in the head. We know, now, that the sober north is in reality the boozy section; that her prohibition does not prohibit, and that Maine, her foremost and oldest total abstinence state is under the rule of the liquor ring, and furnishes annually more drunkards than any state in the union in proportion to her population.

Many of us still cling to the old myth about the inability of the average northerner to speak good English, but we are gradually giving it up. We have learned that some localities in this country were settled by immigrants from certain English counties and that the peculiarities of speech brought from the mother country have been handed down from father to son. Some of the oddest and most uncouth provincialisms, both northern and southern, are accounted for in this way. Then, we have no definite standard to go by no one dictionary, no one city to lay down the law of pronunciation. Even the opinion of Fowler, expressed in his university grammar, that the best English pronunciation is to be found in Maryland must be taken with some grains of allowance. It is plain that the northern brogue or twang, or whatever it is, has the upperhand at present. In company with Boston baked beans it is gradually permeating every nook and corner of the south. The rising generation in Atlanta and the rising generation in Boston talk alike.

We must give up the crank myth. Once we thought that all the cranks were confined to the north. Unfortunately the times have changed, and men have changed with them. We haven't as many cranks, and they are not as offensive as the north produces, but they are coming on rapidly. "Isms" are gaining a foothold here, and some of our able cranks would be a terror to any conservative community. What they are going to do with us, or what we are going to do with them, only the good Lord knows.

The President in Love.

From the Baltimore American.

The servants at the white house say the president's appetite is failing off to some extent—a sure sign of love. Today he took about ten minutes to eat his lunch, and he usually spends half an hour or more over it.

Baby Wanted the Sun to Move.

From Life.

Mamma—Why don't you move out of the sun, Kitty, if it troubles you so?

Kitty—'Cause I got here first.

"Killed!"

"Killed at—" What matters where?
He is dead, and that is enough!
"Killed" it is written there
In letters that stare and stare!
What though the telling be rough?
He is dead, and that is enough!

"Died with his face to the foe,
Trying another to save"?
How else, how else should he die?
I could not have loved him so
If he had not been bravest of brave!

Dead and no word of good-bye!
No whisper of love to cheer!
O, star! star! star!
I looked in your eyes last night,
And I knew, I knew he would die!
For that was his last good-bye!

Get you gone! Get you gone from my sight!
Why do you stand and stare?
He is dead! It is written there!
And it is late—so late to-night!

There! there! forgive me, but go!
You and your stare to him!
But leave me to God and to him!
"Killed, with his face to the foe!"
The light—is—getting—dim!
Leave me—to God—and—to him!
—George Weatherly in Cassell's Magazine.

ROSANN'.

"I tell you the old man ain't stood over the the gate chewin' a straw all these years for nothin'!"

"But who'd a thought it?"

"Wall, I dunno; he's been so badgered and shoved around by the gals, and kind o' treated as ef he was no count and couldn't do anything; now he's got desprit and showed 'em what he could do. I believe it's all done to spite the gals, and that he's been standin' round chewin' straw and plottin' and plannin' for some time back."

"'As a man sows, so shall he reap.' He'll get spite enough, or the poor critter that's got in among 'em will, else I'm wrong in my opinion of the Hall gals."

"They say Alviry acted like a ravin' lunatic when she found it out, but sence has sort o' c'amed down, says nothin', but looks dangerouser than ever. Marthy ain't quite like Alviry—she talks! Alviry says nothin', and that's a bad sign."

"Wal, she's doin' pretty poorly herself, takin' up with Jim Butler; he ain't sober two days in a week. But that's just Alviry Hall—sets her mind on a thing and nothin'll move her."

"Takes some o' that from the old man. She's been tryin' for years to get him to deed over the farm to her and Dorothy, seein's they managed it so well, but she couldn't move him there."

"I want to know! Why, I thought that was done when the mother died, 'specially as the gals act so bossy like."

"Oh, no; that'd make things easy. Alviry'd just open the door and say, 'go,' but ye see how 'tis, and ef the old man don't make a will and anything sh'ld happen, why, of course a third of it goes smack past the gals."

"My, my! that's bad. Alviry'd go stark ravin'—that's terrible bad; 'fraid there'll be trouble in that house. They say to Alvity the world's made up o' the farm and Jim Butler."

"Wal, it's a fine farm—whatever Jim is. Look at them fields—did ye ever see such hay at this time? I tell you there ain't a man in the country could do better'n them gals. Buildin's in good state, too; been puttin' new shingles on the barn, ain't they? My eyes ain't o' the best at this distance."

"Yes—an' I swan! ef the old man aint down a leanin' over the gate as nat'ral as life. Drive a little easy, deacon; we may as well pass a word with him."

"Good day, Mr. Hall; fine day."

"Good day, good day—yes 'tis."

"Dea. Golding and me was just sayin' your crops look fine. Couldn't be better, eh?"

"No; season's been pretty good so far," as if he had doubts of the future.

"Wal, it's encouragin' and the Lord has promised the airly and the latter rain. It's His to do, ours to work and pray. And I hope, Brother Hall, that He'll add His blessin' to your new relations in life; it's—ahem—considerable of a step—et your time—but no doubt it's—ahem—best to have a companion—whoa here, Nellie—"

Nellie had no inclination to move, but the deacon, who was the best speaker in the weekly prayer meeting, found himself suddenly at a loss for words to express himself honestly and politely.

"Whoso getteth a wife getteth a good thing," interposed the other deacon, coming to the rescue.

"Jes' so, jes' so."

During the above congratulations the old man at the gate shifted uneasily from one foot to the other with a slightly embarrassed r. He removed the straw from his mouth en Dea. Harvey said, "I hope, Brother ll, you'll be blessed in your backet and in ur store."

"Thank ye, thank ye, deacon. Wall" he continued slowly, "I jest about made up my mind that if I was ever goin' to do it, now was the time. I think I'm about old enough to know my own mind and not too old yet to do it. I'm wuth a leetle 'o suthin' yet. No use buryin' a man till he's dead."

There was a short pause. The men in the wagon gazed earnestly in the speaker's face, and at that moment it was not a pleasant face to look upon.

"I hope it'll be a long time before you're buried, Brother Hall."

With a few words about the weather, two or three peremptory "ged-aps" to Nellie, they separated.

"Don't like the look of the old man's face, deacon—don't like it at all. 'Fraid there'll be trouble."

"Yes, I was thinkin' Alviry'd came pretty fairly by her dogged ways. Old man's back's up now, and the farm's his; what can they do?"

The subject of so great interest stood with arm on the gate, looking after his friends until they were out of sight; then turning around he gave a glance half angry, half defiant at the house. Inside there had been three spectators of the interview. At a pantry window two women watched the deacons's faces as if some momentous question would be settled by the expression of these worthy old men. There was a striking resemblance between the Hall girls, as they were called, though they now were thirty-seven and thirty-nine years of age. In Alvira, the eldest, both features and expression were the stronger. The lips were more compressed, the nose a trifle larger, the blue eyes colder and keener, even her hair seemed to be drawn into a smaller knot. She prided herself on being one to do, not talk, and her face bore out the assertion. Since her father's marriage she had grown very silent, and appeared disinclined to speak of it, even with Martha.

"Now, I wonder what they've been sayin'," exclaimed the latter, as the deacons drove on. 'Dear me, when I think how ever one's talkin' about us it makes me most sick. I've no heart to work, and pinch and save any longer."

Alvira turned away in silence, her lips tightly drawn in.

Upstairs another woman, younger than these, gazed wistfully after the retreating wagon as it wound its way down the dusty roadd. Her eyes had a questioning, baffled look; an expression as of one who has long searched for something, but in vain—always baffled. If all the thoughts and feelings of Rosanna Hyde's life were to be summed up, they could be expressed in the little word "why?" Why had she been left a helpless orphan to the hard care of a miserly uncle, to be the drudge of an ill-tempered woman and the scape-goat of a crowd of rough, heartless children; and after years of thankless toil be forced into the hands of an old man who wished to annoy his shrewish daughters?

Yes, life was very mysterious and baffling to Rosann', though she could not have expressed it in that way herself. Indeed, she never expressed it in any way, and perhaps was hardly conscious of her feeling; but the questioning, baffled look crept into her eyes. Pretty eyes they were, too. Yet no one had ever told her so but her cousin Joe Cooper, and that was years ago now. He had always been her friend, and stood up for her against the others, but since Joe went west Rosann' had fought alone, or rather had yielded without an effort to resist. No; no person had ever called Rosann' pretty. There had been but one, or most two things said about Rosann' when any one took the trouble to speak of her at all: "She was a splendid worker," and "she wa'nt none of the brightest." Yet she might have been pleasing in appearance. Her features were small and regular; her fair hair, drawn back into an unsightly knot was wavy and abundant, with here and there a gleam of real gold; her general expression more refined than that of other women in her position. Apart from the eyes, an ordinary observer would have noticed nothing but a gray, freckled young woman, whose shoulders were somewhat round and whose hands were red and misshapen—two silent witnesses to the fact that Rosann' was a splendid worker.

When the wagon disappeared Rosann' dropped wearily into a chair and picked up the knitting which had fallen to the floor when the wheels stopped at the gate, wondering, like the women down stairs, what the deacons had been saying. Never in her recollection had Rosann' been so idle, and never—she thought, but was not quite sure—had she been more miserable. There was plenty to do, but so far the "Hall girls" had persisted in keeping Rosann' in the place which they considered proper for her—that of a most unwelcome interloper. Her timid offers of assistance had been rudely repulsed, with the remark that they had always been able to attend to their own house without the help of strangers, and when they wanted any they could get it. How glad she would have been to go back to hard, nagging Mrs. Cooper. There was nothing she could do to help herself., and there was no one to help her; nay, there was not one to whom she had courage to speak. The old man, who had married her in haste and temper, as a sort of revenge upon his daughter, appeared to think no more about her, and was willing to let events shape their course. Rosann' wondered if it would go on this way forever.

But it did not. As the season advanced and work increased there came a change, and in a few months Rosann' bid fair to be as good a drudge to the "Hall girls" as she had been to her Uncle Jacob's wife. And she accepted the position gladly, it seemed to give her a right to be there, she had never known any other life, and to use her own expression, they might feel more like "takin' her in."

But the idea of taking Rosann' in was never for a moment entertained. The question, "What are we to do about it?" still remained unsettled by the "Hall girls," and indeed seemed to go on in importance. Every day their father was so much older; if he should die she could claim her thirds. The thought was maddening.

"What are we to do?" Martha would ask querulously of her superior, to whom she looked for a way of deliverance from this sword, which might fall at any moment. "I'm losin' all ambition. I've no heart to do anything when I think of where our hard 'arnin's may go."

"They'll go to the right ones," Alvira would reply in a determined tone.

"How can you tell unless she dies first? and that kind never die."

"There's more ways than dyin'," in a low tone. "Did you know that Joe Cooper's come back for a while, and is goin' to work the Widder Trowbridge's farm on shares like, just to help her along through the harvest till she can get turned round? He's to live there, too."

"Why don't he live at home?" asked Martha.

"Don' know: he was always different from the rest of the Cooper tribe. Folks thought once he'd kind o' make up to her," jerking her head in the direction of the stairs to indicate Rosann'. There was a pause. "Marthy, I wish you'd go over to the Widder Trowbridge's and kind o' bring it round to ask her to step in here and take her to meetin'. You can say it's sort o' lonsome for her here, after livin' in such a big family as the Coopers, and that we have gone so long together we kind o' can't get used to a stanger all at once; besides, we don't go very reg'lar."

Martha glared at her sister in astonishment, but knowing that Alvira did not like to be questioned, simply said: "All right; that's easy enough."

So it came that Rosann' went to and from church—which was not a long walk, the Hall and Trowbridge farms being on the edge of the village—with the Widow Trowbridge, and that occasionally they were accompanied by her cousin and former champion, Joe Cooper. It also happened frequently that Alvira, with her father, would drop into meeting, a little late, perhaps, take a seat near the door and walk slowly home after the others. It was noticed that the Hall girls were commencing to "make" of the old man. They were seen with him quite often, and were known to consult him about affairs which for years they had managed according to their own judgment, his slow, indifferent nature being satisfied to leave everything to those who were willing to relieve him. In the evenings Rosann', returning from the Widow Trowbridge, would find Alvira standing with her father at his favorite post, the gate. The kind hearted widow had encouraged Rosann', whom she called "a poor crushed critter," to visit her so often as her work would allow, and to the latter the house across the road had become a place of refuge. She enjoyed the cheerful kindliness which characterized the widow and her children, yet there was a bitterness in it: she enjoyed it as a prisoner does the warm air and the sunshine which is beyond his prison bars. It was not for her, and it looked as if her cousin Joe might some day be a son-in-law to the widow. What a happy home it would be! But it was not for her, it never had been and never could be.

There was a time when Rosann' had prayed every night that something might occur to take her back to the drudge and scapegoat in her uncle Jacob's family. Now she wished every night when she closed her eyes that they might never open again. She was conscious of some new dread. An indefinable change in the two women and their father filled her with a strange uneasiness.

Alvira was still good to the old man, went to church with him, talked with him and cared for him dutifully. It was late to sow seed, but Alvira was a clever woman, she looked for a harvest that was independent of seasons. So the days dragged on with nothing to mark them but work, which was hard and plentiful. The summer faded into autumn, the crops, rich and bountiful, were gathered and stored. The worst is over now, Rosann' thought.

Then came the thrashers. This was generally a trying time in the Hall household. Alvira was always nervous and fidgety, worried about many things. The owner of the machine was Alvira's lover. Jim Butler was a rather good-looking, dissipated fellow, some years younger than Alvira, and it was said the very apple of her eye. No one understood it, but upon him she had bestowed all her affections; yet he was a somewhat troublesome possession. However, on the present occasion everything was favorable. Nothing had gone wrong in the house; the grain was said to be the best in that part of the country; Jim was sober and sufficiently affectionate. Yes, all was satisfactory, all but one thing, Alvira thought, if that thorn could be removed! Well, she expected it would be. There are more ways than dying, she had said. But a higher power was to decide upon the way.

"I'm glad its over," said Martha. It was the last day of the thrashers, the Hall girls was standing in the pantry discussing the result of the harvest. "I'm glad its over," said Martha, fanning herself with her apron. "It's terrible hot; there'll be a fine storm before long."

"Wish't would keep off till they're gone, it's awful on floors—a lot of men trampin' with wet feet."

But Alvira's wish was not gratified. In less than an hour it broke furiously. The sky became one vivid blaze of light, flash followed flash, and peal followed peal, while the rain fell in torrents, and the wind tore and lashed the trees, bending them almost to the ground.

Martha covered herself up in bed, and Alvira, who had never been considered a nervous woman, sat cowering with her hands over her eyes. By and by the wind and rain became less violent, but still angry forks of lightning shot across the black sky, and occasionally a crashing thunderbolt shook the house to its foundations. Some one proposed to open a window to let in the fresh air. Suddenly a blue flame followed by a sharp tearing noise brought every one to his feet. The thrashers, who had been sitting mute in the kitchen while the terrific war raged outside, gazed at each other for a second. "The barn's struck," said one in a low tone.

In an instant the house was empty. Last of all, following the others in a half stupefied way, knowing what had happened, yet scarcely comprehending it, was Alvira. The storm, the fright, or the thought of this new calamity seemed to have paralyzed her. She crossed the yard in the direction of the barn till she came to a low pile of wood; then she sat down in a helpless sort of way. Could it really be their barn that was burning? She remembered just such a thing happening to a neighbor; he was a poor man, and had lost all. And to think that all the crops had been stored—the long summers work would go in a night. They had never insured, it seemed like paying money for nothing. She made no outcry, but sat stunned, wondering a little at herself. Why was she so helpless? She who had always been the first in everything—always been the one to lead and direct others; what had come to her—that she could sit there shivering with cold and wet, and stare at their ruin without an effort? Twice she rose and essayed to walk, but both times she crept back to the wood and sat down. What was the use? Who could do anything?

She heard the hoarse shouts of men as they called to each other or struggled with frightened horses; more than once the name of Jim struck her ear but for the moment she seemed to forget to whom it belonged. She saw the village people who were commenting together, some of them brushing her clothes as they rushed eagerly on to the fire, little knowing that the ruling spirit of the place sat stunned and trembling so near. She saw her father and Martha running to and fro with pails of water. She saw Rosann' driving some pigs to a place of safety, but she appeared to see and hear nothing. An old man who noticed her told her "not to take on, they were going to save a lot, and everthing was too wet to burn." But she made no answer.

After awhile she hears them shouting for Jim, and the name "Jim Butler" is passed from one mouth to another. Then Martha finds her and demands hurriedly: "Alvira, where's Jim? do you know?"

She shakes her head. "Suppose he is with the rest."

"Think," says Martha, laying a hand on her shoulder, "where did you see him last? Why don't you speak? Why don't you move and try to help? Some of the men say he's asleep in the loft, and——"

A low cry of horror bursts from Alvira's lips. She starts to her feet, but seems to stagger, and Martha pushes her back again on the wood. "Don't be in such a way," says Martha, half frightened and half impatient; they don't know for certain, but some of 'em say he's been drinkin' a little this afternoon, and they thought he went up before the storm to sleep it off."

"I must go, I must go," moans Alvira, yet she sits still, rocking to and fro.

"Ye needn't go crazy over him, he's the kind that'll always turn up safe; there's worse things happened tonight than that would be," says Martha bitterly, as she turns away.

The rain commences again; and the old man who tried to comfort Alvira before comes up with more consolation. "This is splendid this rain, just what we want."

"Do you know where he is?" asked Alvira.

"O, they've got him, I guess. He's all right." And the old man hurries away.

Heedless of the ruin, she sits with her eyes fixed on the scene before her. At one end of the barn a group of women have collected. Alvira watches them. She sees a ladder placed against the barn and remembers there was a small door leading into the loft, but so long unused that it was almost forgotten. Some one mounts the ladder. Alvira believes it is a woman; a flash of lightning shows she was right, and all but convinces her that the woman is Rosann'.

"What does she mean?" she mutters; "must she be in everything?"

Man or woman, the figure soon gains the door above, disappears for a few moments, then another flash shows Alvira that Rosann', if it is she, is on her way down.

"Wish'd it would be her last step," she says savagely, the old feeling re-asserting itself. "We had no bad luck till she came."

Suddenly, above every noise there rises a sharp cry, followed by screams and exclamations from the women. Then there is running to and fro and loud talking; a crowd gathers at that spot, and in a few moments something is carried past Alvira into the house, a throng of excited men and women following. Stray words fell upon her ear.

"Everything wet and slippery." "Rake almost under the ladder." "Reskin' her life to save that drunken Jim Butler." Alvira remembers her wish.

After a time Martha and the old man, who has tried to comfort her through the evening, came out and led her into the house.

"Oh Lord," murmurs Martha, as the light falls on her sister's face. "with all the rest, is Alviry goin' crazy?"

And indeed more than one think the trouble Alvira has had all summer about her father marrying Rosann', and now the loss of barn and crops, must have touched her mind. "She jest sat all night a lookin' at it, never offered to do anything not even when they said Jim Butler was in the loft."

Alvira moves as if in a dream. Surely it is all a dream. That terrible flash of lightning, the burning barn, the crowd of people, and this living room—always so spotless—with wet muddy floors, furniture disarranged, strange women from the village moving about speaking with bated breath, the minister and doctor talking so seriously, and in the middle of the floor the large old-fashioned lounge drawn out, and on it—but Alvira cannot look there. The widow Trowbridge and Jim Cooper sit near, and at the foot, haggard and disheveled, his hair full of straw, is Jim Butler. He is sober now.

And Rosann'! Poor Rosann'! nay, happy Rosann'—is she not slipping away from it all!

Kind hands have laid the poor bruised body tenderly down, and pittying hearts long to do more, though they know all is done. Rosann' is not to die as she has lived—alone.

Looking at her as she lies there, they wonder they have never thought her pretty before. The fair hair is thrown back in wavy masses on the pillow, there is a slight flush on the cheeks, the lips are parted, and the eyes, the soft eyes—look calmly at every one. At the doctor and the minister, who watches her with indiscribable sadness: at the widow Trowbridge, whose face is covered with her apron; at her cousin Joe, who sits shading his eyes with his hands, his kindly features drawn as if with pain: at Martha and Alvira, huddled together in the background; at her Uncle Jacob, who stands with eyes bent on the floor, at all those who have known her from her birth, but to whom she has never until this moment been of the least consequence—the large, dark eyes gaze peacefully. The questioning, bafled look is no longer there. At last has Rosann' found that something for which she has unconsciously been seeking all these many years.

The minister breaks the silence. "Let us pray. Our Father, we beseech Thee to look down upon us in love. Remember, oh remember how prone we are to err, and forgive us for the sake of Thy dear Son, our Redeemer. We pray Thee, Father, to take this poor girl—whom Thou hast called so suddenly—gently, peacefully to Thyself. At this moment let all be well with her, the past forgotten, the future glorious. Gather the poor troubled lamb into the fold, and oh give her great joy in knowing that she shall go no more out. Thou hast said, O blessed Saviour, that greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends; remember, we pray Thee, that her life has been laid down for another, and oh, do Thou make up to her an hundred fold of all she has missed here on earth. O Jesus, in this hour we feel that we, who bow before Thee in health and strength, have more need to beseech Thy mercy and forgiveness than the dying. We implore Thee to forgive us for what we may have done by omission or commission that has been an offense to this Thy little one. Oh, remember it not against us. We feel that we have been walking with Thee, and our eyes have been holden, and we are condemned when we remember Thine own words—Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these, ye did it not unto Me. Oh, have pity and forgive. We would offer, oh God, the prayer of our blessed Redeemer—Father, forgive us, for we knew not what we did?"

The prayer was never ended. The minister, whose voice had been broken with emotion, paused. A murmured Amen came from every part of the room. Some women who had been quietly weeping broke out into sobs; the doctor motioned them away. Jim Butler rose and threw himself on his knees beside the lounge—

"Rosann', oh Rosann'," he said huskily, "I wish to God I could change places with you. I know I'm not fit to be where you are, but my life was never worth yours. Oh, Rosann', if I could only make you what you was this time last night."

Rosann' moved her head; the doctor raised his hand and Jim crept away. Again she moved.

"No one need be sorry," she whispered; "and when it comes—to this—it don't make much difference what the life has been. I don't care much about living"—here the women broke out again. "I use to think—at Uncle Jacob's—I'd like to do or be something—that would make them—take me in—like one of themselves—"

Here there was a pause. The stillness of death pervaded the room.

"And I've thought here—I'd like to do some big thing for them—they'd think more of me—and take me in a little—but I don't—mind now. I'm not smart—but I've done the best—I—know—"

Joe Cooper buried his face in his hands with a groan, the weeping of the women broke out into an unrestrained cry, while more than one strong man bowed his head and sobbed.

"My poor child," said the minister in a broken voice, "you are going where you shall be taken in."

From one corner of the room a figure pressed forward and knelt beside the lounge—a heap of wet, streaming clothes. The wild face of Alvira was lifted to the dying girl.

"Can't ye live? can't ye try to live?" she said hoarsely. "I've heard of people who lived because they were determined to. Couldn't ye try?"

Joe Cooper had risen and motioned Alvira back.

Rosann' moved her head. "I'm—happy now."

Then her eyes sought her cousin's. "Good-by—Joe."

The white lids fell over the pretty eyes. He stood over her waiting for another word. None came. Rosann' had been taken in. The "why" of her life was answered.

LIST OF LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending May 8, 1886. Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Cecil Arwood, M Arbola, Mrs Abbott, Bettie Allen, Angella Avery, Rose Adams, Millie Arp, Carrie Ames.

B—Mary Bailey, V M Bramlett, S J Barnes, Lucy Bailey, C T Batcheller, Julia Brady, Alie W Barts- L M Barnes, A M Beck, Rose Biederman, Annie Beagly, Mary Boynton, A M Brooks, Annie Bowman, L C Barge, Joe Blunt, 2; Nancy Brown.

C—L B Cox, N E Clemens, Fannie Christopher, M F Christopher, Florence Chisolm, M A Christopher, 2; J Cohn, 2; Marion Cobb, Angie Cox, F Cohn, 3; J C Cook, Mollie Cockron.

D—Jennie Dorsey, Ella Dodd.

E—Jennie Evans, F Easley.

F—Emily Forest, C H Foye, Ella Franklin, Sallie Fannin, Mollie Farmer, Anna Fair.

G—Callie Gardner, L F Gaines, Flors Georde, M J Green, M L Green, Sadie Green, Mary Gibson, Mrs Gorman.

H—T B Hazelton, Joe Heire, Annie Hall, S Hatchett H Hannant, J A Hamilton, E H Herrington, S O R Herndon, Cynthis Hightower, F A Hill Milley Hayenan, F M Hutcherson.

J—Lizzie Johnson, S D Johnson, Julia Johnson.

K—James King, C Kenny,

L—R Lumpkin, R Lambert, Mollie Lyne, A Leamans, Mattie Lipscomb, Venie E Long, C W Lord, H Low, Mrs Lyle.

M—Mrs Massaling, P D Mazyck, Lula Mack, Rosie Medlock, Seesie Miller, H Moss, Rosa Mooting, B Moore, Mamie Morgan, J S Murry, Ella Murry, M H McChesney, W R McDougal, M J McCennell,

N—Martha Nance.

O—Susan Oliver, Joseph Otes.

P—E Pace, W H Page, Jennie Parker. Lillie Lee Peck, Mary Philbrick, M Phipp, Silvia Pitner, W R Powers, Feby Park, M S Porter, Annie Postell.

R—S Randall, Flora Reynolds. C N Remson, Bessie Reed, Lou Robun. Fannie A. Robinson, Jeanie Robins, F N Rush, E B Rooker.

S—M Saylor. C Saff, Geold Salarson, M Swan, Gus Shackleford, Jane Stepqens, Kate Stewart, Cora Siewart 2; Belle Stephens, Hattie Stewart, Mary Simpson, A Simpson, Mamie Shivers, M Scott, Mary Scott, Nettie Sutton, Emery Smith, Mamie Stephens.

T—Annie Teller, Jennie E Taylor, S M Thomas, Hattie Thompson, Charlot Thomas, Annie Thompson, Emma Tucker.

W—E P Williams, J Williams, B Wilson, Dora Williams, H P Woodroff, L Woodall, Hattie Wood, M Whitaker, C P Wilson, L Wilcokon, M White, Fannie Wilkins, S A Weitaker, B M Wible. Marion Weson, A E Webster, Fannie Westmorland, M E Wheeler, Emma Webb, L Watson, E L Walford, G C Waller.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—C N Andrews, Frank Akens, Ed Acee, W K Allen, Capt. D W Alexander 3; J W Alexander, R E Ameson, Jesse Aughtman.

B—Dr Jake Brown, J J Brown, George H Brown, M L Brown Jr, A H Brown, J H Bryant, A P Blue, H C Buchholz, W L Burell, George Bozman, W B Boykin, J F Boyle, Young C Boling, Rev Sam Boykin, S W Brooks, E Boycott, T E Brodnox, W C Boykin, Josh Billings, Thomas Bruison, W A Bishop, J B Beall, M H Brutell, W S Belyer, C W. Belton, John Beaty, T S Beggs, W O Beall, W E Beteen, Joe Beal, R A Bacon, Parks Bacon, P S Blanton.

C—A V Clark, S Clark, J W Clark, Elijah Clark, Frank Cook, W W Cole, S K Cole, J M Cox, Thomas Copenine, C J Come, George Coney, C H Cooper, M A Christopher, Wm F Clifford & Co, Julius Chrischillas, J D Cleaton & Co, G W Clarkson, J W Carpenter, A A Carlton.

D—C D Dunn, M Docke, J C Donald & Co, H W Dodson, J E Davant, S C Davis, E Davis, W S Davis, M Davis, Lansford Dauiel.

E—H Z Esmond, J M Elliott, J M Estes, J W Evans, John Edwards, U T Eason.

F—Green Fuller, Harry Fisher, C C Friend, J W Ecars, Sam Fleuntz, R G Flemming, J R Fain, J M Farmer, Emil Frank, Andrew Francis, John Flanagan.

G—Joe Gurley, G W Guess, D H Gonedy, Solomon Goltman, Wyatt Griffin, E C Griggs, T W Getman, Howard Greentree, John Green, A T Gamble, Willis Gaines, J D Gray, E A Gatchell, Dr R O Gaicke?

H—Matt Harris, J L Harris, J D Harris, Alexander Harris, M E Hutcher, Robert Hull, W A Hudson, R Hobbs, R Holland, W S Hollister, D H Howard, Benjamin Higgins, J H Hicks, Albert Hill, Jere Heart, John Henry, J R Hendricks, James Hennessy, James M Hewitt, S W Herren, W G Hager, Auston Haynes, J W Hasten, Ollie Hoylor, 2; H Haigler, Thomas Hadden, J T Harwell, Alex B Harlow, Hal Hammond.

I—Thomas Ingram.

J—Dr J C Jones, James Johnson, S K Johnson J F Johnson, J C P Johnson, Jack M Johnson, Lon Jackson, Mathew Jackson, C E James, G J Jack, Henry Jacob.

K—N Kaplan, Peter Keivin, Robt Keittner, J Edward Kirby.

L—Jim Lynch, col, Cencie Lingie, W J Long, Geo R Lombard & Co, V Long, Dr H Lipscomb, Sam Littlejohn, E S Leavenworth, Henry Lee, S B Leggett, W J Lewis, Frank Lee, Fred Laird.

M—James McGill, Chas R McGinty, N K McLendon, C McClune, M M McDonald. J W McGinty, S D McConnell, Joe McDade, W H Myrick, W D Muncastle & Co, T Murry, E E Murry, J J Mirze, Robert Morgan, Riley Morris Charles A Morrisson, M V Moore, 2; John Moore; D Morrison. Will Miller, Henry Mills, A N Miller, C P Middlebrooks, E H Mitchell, E P Millett, E J Mintz, C F Martin, Scott Martin, James Mauldin, Thomas Marsh, H W Mabry, W H Marrett, M D.

N—Joe Napoleon,

O—Charles Oliver.

P—Robert Powell, M T Pickett, D E Phillips, J E Peterson, E R Pearson.

R—J A Ryan, Dr L A Rhyne, Alex Russell, R G Reed, J T Russell, Henry Rusch, J R Robson, E C Rose and Bro, Augustus Rollins, J Robinson, Albert Rossi, P S Rhodes, N M Robinson, E W Rawe, C W Rose, J W Rollo, Mr Richfinger, J R Respass, W D Reid, R R Redns, J W Read, Mr Redmeyer, J S Raines & Co.

S—John Sanders, H Saulpow, S T Stewart, Willie R Seago, S T Stewart, R I Steele, W T Seward & Co, W H Shepherd, J C Sims, A H Shaver, John Simpson, James Simes, T B Shissler, T S Swift. Dr B T Smith, Frick Smith, Hon J M Smith, L Stowe, Dr. J. Scholborg.

T—J W Tucker, W A Turner W B Thomas, J Thompson, E E Thomas, F Thomas, B F Trotte, Charles A Thropp, W A Thomas, J C S Timberlake 2; W H Terrell, Antonio Tuck.

U—S C Upshaw.

V—Lewis Verner.

W—E G Williams, L J Williams, J W Williams, R I Wyle, H H Witt, A T Wood, A W Whitehead, J W Wilson, G H Willey, R C White, Dr F H Whiton, W N Willingham, Dr Wilbran, Henry Wingfield, M Wentworth, J N Wessinger, J A Webb, J M Walker, M F Wallace, C S Waddy, T F Watts, G B Walker, P D Wallace, W J White, N Weber.

Y—T S Young, J G Yates.

FIRMS.

Collins Manufacturing Company, Dixie Broom Works, Agent Georgia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Banks & Dorsey, Lumpkin & Gillespie, Georgia Iron and Coal Company, Thompson & Henry, Moorefield, Burney & Co, Barrett & Marshall, Herron & Bayless, Anderson & Becker, Lyndon Medicine Company, Manufacturer and Tradesmen, Culver & Heath, Clark, Perry & Co, Edbrook & Burham, Strassell & Strgssell, Central Map and Chart Establishment, Clarks School for Embalming, Ellis, Davis & Co, States Savings Bank,

THIRD AND FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

J Dinwider, E P Goulding, Ellis, Davis & Co, Wm Spratlin, Col C Bryant, Thompson & Henry, Pub Femininh Fancies, M T Singleton 2.

To insure prompt delivery, have your mail addressed to street and number.

J. W. RENFROE, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Assistant Postmaster.

The Huntley-Stark Comedy Company.

Mr. Huntley, the young and brilliant actor so well known in our city, will begin a season of five days at the opera house next Monday, May 10. · · will present, at popular prices, the best plays of American stage, like Van, the Virginian, A celebrated Case, Rip Van Winkle, Under the Gaslight and others, changing of play at each performance. The company played a week last month in Columbus, Georgia, and the Mail gives them the following farewell notice:

"The Huntley-Stark combination closed one week's engagement in this city last night, presenting Ten Nights in a Barroom. This company has given entire satisfaction to all who have attended their entertainments, and we recommend them to the people abroad as giving more real enjoyment for the amount of admission than any theatrical company we have ever seen.

S. S. S.

This Great Medicine Cures a Bad Case of Poison Oak in Clarke County.

Last Sunday, while at Mr. T. F. Hudson's, the great hay and carp man, who is perhaps better known than any farmer in the state, we noticed that his son, DeWitt, seemed to be skinning off at the hands. Mr. H. called the little fellow to him, and showed us how the skin, even on the palm of his hands, was coming of in flakes, and a new skin appearing underneath. He explained that several years ago the child was badly poisoned with poison oak, and every spring he broke out and suffered greatly. He had applied every known remedy to relieve the sufferer, and employed physicians to attend him, but with no avail. "In fact," Mr. Hudson continued, "it seemed like to go in sight of a poison oak vine would cause the eruptiens to break out afresh. After trying everything else, I read in the Banner-Watchman so much about the S. S. S. blood medicine that I determined to try that also, but must confess that I had little hope in it. But, as you see, its successes has been wonderful. I has driven every particle of the poison from my child's system, and is now putting a a new skin on him. He is thoroughly cured, and the S. S. S. did the good work. I believe that it will drive out any kind of poison from the blood, and its effect on DeWitt proves it. There are a great many sufferers from poison oak in the country, and to such I can knowingly recommend this great medicine. It not only effects a certain cure, but seems to put fresh life into one."

This is only one of the numerous indorsements of S. S. S. that has reached us, and we publish it as information to those who are suffering with poison in their system, it matters not from what source it comes. This discovery in regard to curing the effects of poison oak is of great importance, as it gives a certain remedy for a most common and aggravating affliction, for which no permanent relief had ever been known. The S. S. S. is certainly the king of blood medicines, and is as harmless as it is solvent for the eradication of impure blood from the system. d and w

Athens Banner-Watchman, April 30th.

GAS AND OIL
Territory for Sale.

A MOST DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND IN the town of Findlay, Ohio,

THE NATURAL GAS CITY,

containing 29 acres, will be sold in a block for $30,000, or in 5 acre plats at $1,500 per acre. The Toledo, Columbus and Southern R. R., has recently purchased a large lot immediately adjoining as a location for its work shops; there is an open lime quarry and a never-failing stream of water on the property, and one of the strongest natural gas wells in Findlay is within five hundred feet. For manufacturing purposes this lot cannot be excelled in all the wonderful natural gas region of northwest Ohio. It offers also excellent inducements for building and speculative purposes. Other valuable gas and oil territory for sale in large and small tracts. Address,

HOLMAN & MOOR, Findlay, Ohio.
Lock Drawer 857.
Or inquire of C. H. Holman, Kimball house, Atlanta.

Taylor, Wylie & Bliley.

Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors, embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone 719. Jno. F. Barclay with us 6m

R. H. KNAPP.............................AUCTIONEER.

I will Sell on Premises at 3:30 P. M., Friday, 14th May, 1886,

5 Lots on Washington Street,
5 Lots on Crew Street,
1 Lot on Anderson Street.

THE LOTS FRONTING ON WASHINGTON street are each 50x200 to a 10 foot alley and are at the present terminus of the Metropolitan Street railroad, and in every way most desirable for residences. The lot on Anderson street is 50x250 and fronting on what is the main drive to Grant's park is certain to become very valuable, while those on Crew street, each 50x140, are the very thing on which to build houses for renting as they are within a short distance of Crew street school and midway between the two thoroughfares, Capital avenue and Washington street. Go out on Metropolitan street railroad and examine the property before day of sale. Titles perfect. Terms one-half cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months with interest at rate of 8 per cent per annum.

R. H. KNAPP, Real Estate Agent.
may 9—td.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE
—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE REspectively under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars, applyto

MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
Principal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
ART GOODS,
Silverware.

J. P. STEVENS
Jeweler,
47 WHITEHALL ST

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS FOR ERECTING THE PUBLIC School building of West Point, Ga., will be received until May 15th. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bruce & Morgan, Atlanta, or Harrington Brothers, West Point. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address,

W. H. HARRINGTON,
Secretary Building Committee,
apr 24 e o d—td West Point, Ga.

City Tax Notice.

MY BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR RECEIVING city tax returns. I am in hopes that the citizens will come forward promptly and make their returns as I have only six weeks to make up my digest, before the books will be opened for collection. must make your returns before you can pay.

April 1st, 1886. D. A. COOK,
sat mo 7p City Tax Receiver.

IRON ROOFING
Send for prices and Illustrated Catalogue of
CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO.
apr22—d6m thu sat mon & wky e o w

CLEVELAND'S
SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER
Is the perfect baking powder.

We are analyzing all the Cream of Tartar used in the manufacture of CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER, and we hereby certify that it is practically chemically pure—testing as high as 99.95 per cent. and not less than 99.50 per cent.

From a hygienic point of view we regard CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER as the ideal baking powder, composed as it is of pure Grape Cream of Tartar and pure Bicarbonate of Soda.

STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.
New York, Nov. 25, 1884.

TOBACCO FACTORY,
A. G. HOWARD & CO.,
Atlanta House Corner Alabama & Broad Sts.,
FACTORY 101, REIDSVILLE, N. C.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST FACTORIES, LOCATED IN THE BEST TOBACCO SECTIONS of the world. Dealers can rely upon getting first class goods from first hands at bottom prices from us.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR taxes for the year 1885—Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June next, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, the following property for taxes for the year 1885, towit:

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Blockman street in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rice, part of land lot No. 147, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 188x269 feet more or less; as the property of Mrs. Frank Arnold.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kirshaw and Gatens, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs. Lena Agricola.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Smith and Richardson streets in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of King and White, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less; as the property of J. L. Blalock.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glower & Mace, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x186 feet, more or less; as the property of A. Y. Brady.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Luckie and Mills street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South & Hodgson, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Lewis H. Buis.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Church and Mitchell street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of W. W. Cox, part of land lot No. 109, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 66x100 feet, more or less; as the property of J. T. Bond.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and Haynes streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Flynn & Pendleton, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, as the property of J. B. Burton.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Terry Glenn and Martin streets, in the Third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bush and Jordan, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x300 feet, more or less, as the property of Brooks Bush.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Pledger and Dean; part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Mrs. P. L. Blacksher.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Fair street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property or Turnipseed and Glenn; part of lot No. —, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less; as the property of John M. Baker.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Walker street and an alley, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rhodes and Clarke; part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Bettes & Eskridge.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Vine street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Law and Howard; part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Wm. A. Brown.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ellis street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harmon and Roberts, part of land lot No. 51, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. Emma Bensell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Collins and Courier street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holbrook and an ally, part of land lot No. 50, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 75x200 feet, more or less, as the property of James P. Belinger.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough street, in the third word of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Allen and Whorton, part of land lot No. 54, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x170 feet, more or less, as the property of Alonzo Balch.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and North avenue street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wilkins, part of land lot No. 82, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing six acres, more or less, as the property of Wilkins, Post & Co.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ellis street, in the —— ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Chrichton & Chrichton, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less; as the property of George M. Berry, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Middlebrooks & Bidgood, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 23x90 feet, more or less; as the property of T. W. Bidgood.

Also at he same time and place, a lot on West Peachtree and Powers streets, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Walker & Kennedy, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., 72x200 feet, more or less; as the property of C. M. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Butler street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McGuire and college, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less; as the property of L. Bennett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Daniel street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cameron and Patterson, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16ths of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs. S. C. Camp.

Also a the same time and place, a lot on Mangum and Chapel streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bell, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs. Carrie Cummings.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall and Railroad streets in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Latham and Chapman part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 120x100 feet more or less; as the property of E. M. Chapman.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Haynes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Grambling & Orr, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less; as the property of A. J. Cope, agent.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Chestnut, Holland and Simpson streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 110, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6 acres, more or less; as the property of George L. Cooper.

Also at the time and place, a lot on Haynes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart & Rick, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less; as the property of estate of C. S. Cridell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Rhodes and Mechanics streets in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Reed and Ragan, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 of an acre more or less. As the property of Thomason Corbine.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Bailey street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart and Saulter, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. As the property of Benjamin H. Camp.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Frazier street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kennedy and Robinson, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less; as the property of H. C. Christian.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Moore street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thompson & Grant, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. A. Cheaves.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the sixth ward, adjoining the property of Stephens & Morris, part of land lot No, 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50 by 112 feet more or less. As the property of T. A. Chastain, Jr.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walnut street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hayden & Hayden, part of land lot No, 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 193 by 140 feet more or less. As the property of J. M. Chadwick.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, part of land lot 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing 67 by 188 feet, more or less; as the property of Miss Lettie Davis.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Rhode street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kay and Driscoll, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing a quarter of an acre more or less; as the property of F. F. Driscoll.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Crew street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Werner, part of land lot No. 75, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing 83x188 feet more or less; as the property of Mrs. M. DeGraffinreid.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on West Peachtree street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mayson and Hunnicutt, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x200 feet more or less; as the property of Mrs. L. E. Everett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cranston and Bealer, part of land lot No. —, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅞ of an acre, more or less. As the property of Howell C. Erwin.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Walker streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hughle and DeFoor, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x125 feet, more or less. As the property of Albert P. Eskridge.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cox street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lask and Smith, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 58x85 feet, more or less. As the property of W. J. Fletcher.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Vine and Magazine streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of——————, part of land lot No. 110, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2 acres, more or less, as the property of W. L. Finley Furniture company.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Mechanic and Magazine streets, in the First ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Norcross and Weaver, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, as the property of Wm. A. Fuller.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pulliam street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Shropshire and Morgan, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x250 feet, more or less, as the property of W. H. and J. S. Fish, executors.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on South avenue, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 44x120 feet more or less. As the property of John Fry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston and an alley, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thompson and alley, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. As the property of W. H. Frizzell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Foster street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mickleberry and Rucker, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x105 feet more or less. As the property of E. Fechter.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston and Butler streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Spence and Grantly, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre more or less. As the property of Thomas Giles.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Plum and Pine streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rogan and Rogan, part of land lot No. —, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 32x80 feet, more or less; as the property of Lizzie Goss.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Nelson street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mitchell et. al., part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing —— more or less; as the property of John T. Goodman.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Thomas streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Til er et. al., part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing —— more or less; as the property of Joseph H. Gammell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Foundry and Magazine streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Horne and Watson, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing one acre, more or less; as the property of Mrs. S. E. Gabbett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Mills streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Payne and Bussey, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 178x185 feet, more or less. As the property of Georgia Machinery company.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston, Butler and Ellis streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Spence and Brantley, part of lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. As the property of Thomas Giles.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter, Butler and Calhoun streets, in the 3rd ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of——, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing two acres, more or less. As the property of Georgia railroad company.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Alabama street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Adair & Bros. et al., part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 65x210 feet, more or less. As the property of Georgia ice company.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Luckie and Venable streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Winter and Sherrer, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less; as the property of Mrs. J. E. Harris.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Frazier and Little streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Price and Hart, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x150 feet, more or less; as the property of Frederick W. Hart.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Gordon and Bass streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2 acres, more or less; as the property of Mrs. T. V. Hardwick.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Gartrell street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of DeLoach & Hewitt, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs Mattie Hewitt.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunt and Merritt's avenue streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stubbs & Tanner, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 280x274 feet, more or less; as the property of estate of Thomas J. Hines.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Victoria street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cook, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x65 feet, more or less; as the property of estate of S. J. Hackett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Forest avenue and Courier street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holliday and Newman, part of land lot No. 50, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ of an acre, more or less; as the property of John F. Huff.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on McDaniel street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Nisbet and Grum, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x72 feet, more or less; as the property of John T. Huff.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Larkin street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of— —, part of land lot No. 109, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x95 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. A. A. Jackson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson and Chestnut streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Connally et al., part of land lot No. 110, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing —— acre, more or less; as the property of William A. Jett.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Richardson street, in the third ward of Atlanta, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga.; as the property of Miss Alice Jennings.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cox street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x125 feet, more or less; as the property of W. R. Jester.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Bradbury streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Davis & Anderson, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 22x100 feet, more or less; as the property of Henry W. Jones.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Gullett and Chatham streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Daily & Pillsbury, part of land lot No. 44, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 180x200 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs Mary Ellen Jones.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Weilhouse and Brotherton; part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 22x100 feet, more or less; as the property of G W. Jack.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Fair street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Reinhardt and Conley; part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less; as the property of A. C. King.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Washington street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McNaught; part of land lot No. 75, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 3 acres, more or less; as the property of R. H. & E M. Knapp.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rix and Cohen, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛th of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs. A. H. Klink.

Also atthe same time and place, a lot on Wheat and Old Wheat streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Malone and Richardson, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x120 feet more or less; as the property of Dr. John H. King.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jones street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Grier and insurance company, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛th of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs. Harriet Ketner.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on King street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Fields and Westbrooks, part of land lot No. 38, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing ⅜ths of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs Fannie Kilsey.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Garnett street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brotherton and Ryan: part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40 by 100 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. Mary E. Lyons.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Schell and Logan; part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 48 by 160 feet, more or less; as the property of Frank R. Logan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Filmore street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kenedy and Stewart; part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 42 by 110 feet, more or less; as the property of B. F. Longley.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Harris streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mickelberry & Lawton, part of land lot No 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x162 feet, more or less; as the property of J. S. Lawton, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on West Peachtree and Parker streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Martin, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less; as the property of A. C. Ladd, agent.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ellis and Baker streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of J. T. Gatins, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing — acre, more or less; as the property of A. C. Lumpkin.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fort street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wallace and Burman, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one fourth of an acre, more or less; as the property of Jos. L. Logan, agent.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Foundry street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of English et al., part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less; as the property of Logan Broom Co.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Jones avenue street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ragan, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less; as the property of Frank Mills, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Davis street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Schenk and Rausenberg, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing 100 by 200 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. M. J. Mussy.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Railroad street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Winship and Courier, part of land lot No. 78, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, as the property of Morris and Bro.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Plum street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Sells and Rily, part of land lot No. 79, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 33x100 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. A. Z Mitchell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hemphill and Meador, part of land lot No. 76, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x150 feet, more or less, as the property of J. J. Meador.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta, Cone and Walton streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McMillan and Stilson, part of land lot No. 78, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, as the property of Mrs. E. C. Magwell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Gartrell street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McWilliams, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less; as the property of Wm. E. McAlister.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Irvin and Gordon, part of lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x100 feet more or less; as the property of W. J. McClatchey.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Bell and Foster streets in the fourth ward of Atlanta adjoining the property of old brick yard, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less; as the property of W. G. Newman.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson street in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brooks and Johnson, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre more or less; as the property of Jesse W. Nealy.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Stonewall and Chapel streets in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Aiken and Greem, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre more or less; as the property of Mrs Mary E Osburn.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hayne street in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Anglen and Hammond, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre more or less; as the property of S. C. and Mrs. M. Owens.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of————, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x185 feet, more or less; as the property of T. J. Oats.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on More and Fillmore streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Estes and Smith, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Wash L. Parker.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell street in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Purlow, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less; as the property of James Parker.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on an alley, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Davis and Morris part of land lot No. 20, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 39 by 100 feet more or less. As the property of Jasper P rr.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pulliam and Clarke streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Woodson and Buice, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 60 by 150 feet more or less. As the property of John W. Pearce.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Washington and Randolph streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lumpkin and Corley, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre more or less. As the property of Benjamin W. Parr.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on West Baker street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of May and Jones, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x168 feet, more or, less; as the property Sidney H. Feelan.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Liberty and Holland streets, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Finger, part of land lot No.—, 14th district of Fulton county, containing 120x100 feet, more or less; as the property of Geo. W. Presnell.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Walton street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart and Cranshaw, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. E. J. Rosseau.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Luckie street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Joiner and Nichols, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less; as the property of C. B. Ray.

Also at the same time and place a lot on Rawson street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Church and Kries, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 58x108 feet, more or less; as the property of William F. Reeves.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Paul and Ray, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x100 feet, more or less; as the property of Thomas Reed.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Rice streets, in the fourth ward of Alanta, adjoining the property of Durham and Kuhrt, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2 acres, more or less; as the property of estate E. P. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Chamberlain street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of H. Franklin, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 79x63 feet, more or less. As the property of Mrs. Caroline Stocker.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Kries and Tanner, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less. As the property of R. Windsor Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson and Jones streets, in the fifth ward of Atlansa, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 81, 84th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 114x250 feet, more or less, as the property of estate of J. A. Stewart.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on an alley, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Clarke and Dale, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less. As the property of Fred S. Stewart.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Haynes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Eliott and Spinks, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. As the property of William R. Spinks.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Humphries street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart, part of land lot No. 108, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x90 feet more or less. As the property of John J. Stewart.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 75x125 feet more or less. As the property of J. C. Street.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Little street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of — —, part of land lot No. 54, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x120 feet more or less. As the property of Edwin D. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Ivy street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Shehan & Bell, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 by 250 feet, more or less. As the property of John T. Savage.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Leek & Caldwell, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50 by 117 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs. M. R. Sage.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Howland street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Woodward & Woodward, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 167 by 124 feet more or less. As the property of Lavinia Trimble.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Plum and Pine streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mayson and Bridwell, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 64x131 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. C. Temple.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Edwards street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gordon & Cates, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district, of Fulton county, Ga., containing 104x114 feet, more or less, as the property of Dr. John S. Thompson.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree and Ivy streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Freeman and Johnson, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 20x250 feet, more or less, as the property of Mrs. Walter A. Taylor.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hussey street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of George and Tyler, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less, as the property of Mrs. L. V. Thuman.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Sims and Richards; part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less; as the property of Mark I. Taylor.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Thurman and Berry; part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 26x95 feet, more or less; as the property of Walter A. Taylor.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Alexander and Venable streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bond and White, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less; as the property of Robert P. Taytum.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Robbins street, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Farrer and Fuller; part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 31x190 feet, more or less; as the property of Mrs. L. Tabor.

Also at the same time and place, lots Nos. 36 and 37, of Thigpen's survey of the Seago property, in Bellwood, it being part of land lot No. 81, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., and known as property whereon defendant now resides; levied on as the property of Benjamin Harris, to satisfy his state and county taxes for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES.—WILL BE SOLD before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in June next, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit:

A lot on the corner of West Fair street and Mayers street, in the city of Atlanta, fronting fifty feet on the north side of West Fair street and extending back north one hundred feet. Also a lot fronting on Mayers street north of and adjoining the first described lot one hundred feet, and extending back east one hundred feet, and bounded north by an alley, and east by vacant property, being part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of C. C. Clarke to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the superior court of Paulding county in favor of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. vs. C. C. Clarke and Thomas J. Matthews. Advertised at the risk of former purchaser.

Also at the same time and place the house and lot in Atlanta fronting 40 feet on street west of cemetery and running west, of uniform width 100 feet, parallel with Hunter street and about ten feet north of Hunter street, being in the Third ward, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Eliza Floyd, to satisfy a fi. fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of John S. Wilson vs. Eliza Floyd. Levied on as the property of John S Wilson, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the Hiberian Building and Loan Association vs. John S. Wilson.

Also at the same time and place a tract or parcel of land containing four and three-quarter acres of land off of land lot No. 37 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., in the northwest corner of said lot, bounded on the north by E. Hayne, on the east by Clayton and Plunket road, on the south by Mrs. Miller, and on the west by Plunket, levied on as the property of S. A. Johnson and Winford P. Johnson to satisfy a fifa from the justices' court of the 550th district, G. M., in favor of F. M. Clayton vs. S. A. Johnson and Winford P Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, all th t tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot No. 148, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; known in the subdivision of the almshouse property of Fulton county as lot number four, adjoining lot number three on the east and lot number five on the west, the whole being 300 feet on the south side of Coursey's land and running back same width to Greene's Ferry road between said lots three and five; the east line being 209 feet, more or less, and the west line 1,970 feet, more or less, and containing (13 67-100) thirteen and sixty-seven one-hundredths acres, and all which more fully appears by reference to a plat of said almshouse property made by J. F. Cooper, city engineer of Atlanta, November 24 and 27, 1868, and which land plaintiffs is adjudged the right to sell under execution of this judgment as provided by sections 1,969 and 1,970 of the Code of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Thomas Newnan to satisfy a fi fa from Fulton superior court issued in favor of Hibernian Building and Loan association vs. Thomas Newnan.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot, No. 141, of the 14th district, of now Fulton county, Ga., containing fifty acres in the south-west corner of said land lot, and being the property originally conveyed to John S. Wilson, by Joseph Coursey, administrator, on 2nd of December 1868, by deed recorded March 9th 1881 in book H H, page 664, of record of deeds for Fulton county.

Also at the same time and place a lot of land belonging to the defendant, fronting 25 feet on Hampton street, in the suburbs of Atlanta, Ga., and in the 469th district, G. M.; said lot of land being a part of the subdivision of the Dillon property, and in land lot No. 81 14th district originally Henry now Fulton county, and defendant living beyond the limits of the state of Georgia, could not be served personally with notice of levy. Levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice court 469th district G. M., Fulton county in favor of J. A. Loftis vs. T. J. Youmans.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, state of Georgia, described as follows: Bounded north by Simpson street, east by an alley, south by a lot—name of owner not known, and west by Hull street; the same being part of land lot No. 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and part of block No. 175, of the original subdivision of said land lot and being the property conveyed by Levi Stancel, trustee to Adam Clements, 14th of August, 1869; levied on as the property of John A. Karr to satisfy six justice court fi fas from No, 722, district G. M., in favor of Adam Clements vs. John A. Karr.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Vicksburg and Shreveport --VIA-- MONTGOMERY!

ONLY LINE

OPERATING

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

—AND—

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change ON ALL TRAINS.

Through time table in effect May 2d, 1886.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lve Atlanta	1 15 pm	11 30 pm
Lv. Fairburn	2 07 pm	12 30 am
" Palmetto	2 18 pm	12 45 am
" Newnan	2 44 pm	1 19 am
" Grantville	3 10 pm	1 53 am
" Hogansville	3 23 pm	2 10 am
" LaGrange	3 48 pm	2 41 am
" West Point	4 16 pm	3 17 am
" Opelika	5 00 pm	4 25 am
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 19 pm	11 38 am
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	7 00 am
Ar. Pensacola	4 35 am	6 10 pm
" Mobile	2 25 am	2 10 pm
" New Orleans	7 20 am	7 30 pm
" Selma	10 45 pm	12 10 n'n
" Marion		5 03 pm
" Greensboro		6 28 pm
" Akron		7 30 pm
" Meridian		11 30 pm
" Jackson		11 25 am
" Vicksburg		1 30 pm
" Monroe		7 35 pm
" Shreveport		11 55 pm

NORTH BOUND DAILY.

	No. 53.	No. 51.
Lv. New Orleans	7 45 am	7 00 pm
" Mobile	1 05 pm	12 20 am
Lv. Pensacola	7 05 am	10 20 pm
Lv. Greensboro	9 32 am	
" Marion	11 03 am	
" Selma	6 30 pm	
Lv. Montgomery	12 night	8 30 am
Lv. Columbus	2 20 am	8 20 am
Lv. Opelika	2 41 am	10 41 am
" West Point	3 37 am	11 26 am
" LaGrange	4 13 am	11 54 am
" Hogansville	4 43 am	12 19 pm
" Grantville	4 59 am	12 32 pm
" Newnan	5 34 am	12 59 pm
" Palmetto	6 07 am	1 26 pm
" Fairburn	6 21 am	1 37 pm
Ar. Atlanta	7 15 am	2 25 pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New York to Montgomery and Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta, and Montgomery to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to Atlanta and Washington.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
CECIL GABBETT, General Manager, Montgomery, Alabama

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Property of the Columbus Manufacturing Company.

Complete and fully equiped cotton factory, together with nearly a mile of the finest water power on the Chattahoochee river, just above the city of Columbus.

STATE OF GEORGIA, MUSCOGEE COUNTY—By virtue of the power vested in us under the terms and conditions of a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned J. Rhodes Browne and A. Illges, trustees, by the Columbus manufacturing company, of Muscogee county, state of Georgia, dated March 1, 1884, whereby the said corporation conveyed to us all the property, real and personal, hereinafter described, in trust, to secure the payment of its certain issue of bonds and the interest coupons thereof as in said trust deed specified and enumerated (all of which appears duly of record in Mortgage Deed Book "A", folios 367 to 373, March 5, 1884, in the clerk's office of superior court Muscogee county, Georgia and in Record Deeds, volume O O, pages 81 to 88 inclusive, March 22, 1884, office of the probate court in the county of Lee, state of Alabama, and in conformity with the directions and terms prescribed in the resolutions passed by the holders of said bonds, on April 24, 1886, under the authority conferred by said deed of trust.

We will sell in the city Columbus, Muscogee county, Georgia, on the 3d day of August, 1886, between the legal hours of sale, in front of the auction house of F. M. Knowles & Co., on the northwest corner of Broad street and Tenth (formerly Crawford street,) (being the usual place for sheriff's sales in said city of Columbus) at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property of the Columbus manufacturing company, to-wit: All those lots and parcels of land situated, lying and being, as follows: Fractional section number twenty-six (26) and the north half of fractional section number thirty-five (35), both in fractional township number eighteen (18), range number thirty (30) in formerly Russell now Lee county, state of Alabama. Also the following lots of lands lying and being in the eighth district of Muscogee county, state of Georgia, known as lots number eighty-six (86) and eighty-seven (87) and the west half of lot number seventy-four (74) and fractions numbered ninety-one (91) and ninety-two (92), and island number three (3) in Chattahoochee river, and a small enclosure situated east of the residence formerly occupied by J. R. Clapp, used as a residence and grazing lot, containing seven (7) acres more or less. All of said lands last described lying and being in the county of Muscogee and state of Georgia, and together with said lands in Lee county, Alabama, containing eight hundred and thirty (830) acres more or less.

Also, all of the said Columbus manufacturing company's buildings on said land in Muscogee county, Ga., operated as a cotton factory, and with all of the improvements in any manner appendant and appurtenant thereto, inclusive of the cards, spindles, looms, machinery and fixtures of every kind whatever contained in said buildings also all and singular the other improvements on all of the lands aforementioned and described; also the entire water power owned and controlled by said Columbus manufacturing company on and in said Chattahoochee river, together with all and singular the rights and franchises by the said Columbus manufacturing company held and possessed therein under the laws of Georgia.

The plant of said cotton factory consists at present of 4,544 spindles, 149 looms and other suitable machinery, all in good condition and producing good work. Present capacity 7,500 yards a day of heavy sheetings and shirtings, three yards to the pound.

The operatives' houses and improvements generally in excellent condition, labor abundant, lands elevated and location of property unsurpassed for health, convenience and economical production—free from the burden of municipal taxes paid by all the other Columbus mills, yet within three miles of the city of Columbus and three quarters of a mile of Columbus and Rome railroad. The water power is the finest in the south, controlling and embracing the whole bed of the Chattahoochee river for the distance of about one mile along the lands of the company, said lands extending along its banks upon the Georgia and Alabama sides of the river. Only a small portion of the water power is required and utilized in running the present mill and the natural falls in the river render but a simple inexpensive dam of logs and plank necessary. This magnificent water power is easily controlled and has a fall of forty-two and a half (42½) feet within three-quarters (¾) of a mile. With a comparatively small expenditure upon a new dam, 125,000 (one hundred and twenty-five thousand) spindles with looms in proportion can be driven by this water power. Capital for the erection of additional mills and utilization of the immense power now wasted, is all that is needed to make this property the site of a prosperous and populous manufacturing village. The personal inspection of capitalists is invited. Full and satisfactory details will be furnished on application.

J. RHODES BROWNE,
A. ILLGES,
Trustees.

3m

NEW FIRM.

Music, Hudson & Co.,

Cor. Hunter and Thompson Sts.,

Dealers in Dressed and Rough Lumber, Shingles, Laths, etc. Telephone 503 for prices. Orders receive prompt attention. apr 25-1m

---

QUEEN VIC ORIA WEARS the celebrated Canfield Seamless Dress Shield. For sale at all leading **Dry Goods Houses** in U. S. and Europe. Sample pair sent postpaid for 30 cents in stamps or money.

The Canfield Rubber Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR MEN

THE GREVILLE TREATMENT

Permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY, Varicocele & Spermatorrhœa safe & speedily cured

ABSOLUTE SUCCESS GUARANTEED

when other treatment fails. Our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for Home Cure MAILED FREE

GREVILLE REMEDY AGENCY, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

apr2—d1y fri mon wed wky e o w

Professional Cards.

A. H. Cox, J. W. Cox.
COX & COX,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Rooms 27 and 29, Gate City National Bank building, 41 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON,
Attorney at Law,
Room 18, Gate City National Bank building.
Practice in all courts.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
63 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store

DR. A. C. MORELAND,
Moreland Park,
Edgewood, Ga.

H. I. KIMBALL,
L. B. WHEELER,
W. H. PARKINS.
ARCHITECTS, Atlanta, Ga.
Office: 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take Elevator.

WM. A. OSBORN, Real Estate Agent.
G. T. OSBORN, Attorney at Law
WM. A. OSBORN & SON,
N. W. Corner Marietta and Broad streets,
Real Estate Agents and Attorney at Law

JOHN L. TYE,
Attorney at Law,
Room 26 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Special attention given to business in Henry and adjoining counties

James F. Rogers. John A. Ivy.
ROGERS & IVY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Covington and Social Circle, Ga.,
Will give special attention to collection, assignments and commercial law. Real estate loans and investments safely made. Practice in all the courts. tf.

THOMAS L. BISHOP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 2, Brown Block, 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
21½ East Alabama street.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking depositions in Fulton county.

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.
Southern Ga with Judge Turner. Also office over Western Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon,

A. B Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright
WRIGHT, MEYHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
Rome, Georgia.
Collections a Specialty.

E. F. FACIOLLE,
Contractor and Builder
For Wood and Brick Buildings
Office: Room No. 12 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Take the Elevator.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin,
HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
LAWYERS,
17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 117

W. Y. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Newnan, Ga.

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL.

76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET, Atlanta, Ga.
Instruction thorough and practical. For catalogue address, T. Æ. MEANS.

FAY & EICHBERG
ARCHITECTS
19 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MAY 2ND. 1886.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	New Y'k Express.	Day Express.	Night Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 40 pm	12 15 n'n	10 20 pm
Arrive Rome	8 30 pm	3 15 pm	1 30 am
" Dalton	9 50 pm	4 35 pm	3 00 am
" Cleveland	10 45 pm		12 10n'n
" Knoxville	1 40 am		8 35 pm
" Morristown	3 12 am		5 21 pm
" Bristol	6 15 am		9 10 pm
" Roanoke	11 45 am		3 40 am
" Natural Bridge	1 35 pm		5 11 am
" Waynesboro	3 37 pm		7 07 am
" Luray	5 46 pm		9 22 am
" Shenan'h J'c't.	8 38 pm		11 45 am
" Hagerstown	9 30 pm		12 45 am
" Washington	10 30 pm		1 38 pm
" Baltimore	11 30 pm		3 55 pm
" Philadelphia	3 30 am		6 55 pm
" New York	6 30 am		9 20 pm

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Flor'da Express.	Savan'ah Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	9 15 am
Arrive Macon	8 20 pm	12 35 pm
" Hawkinsville	11 00 pm	3 00 pm
" Jesup	2 30 am	6 10 am
" Brunswick	6 00 am	8 35 pm
" Jacksonville	8 05 am	
" Savannah	6 10 am	7 50 pm

ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

STATIONS.	New Y'rk Express	Day Express	Night Express
Leave Atlanta	5 40 pm	12 15 pm	10 20 pm
Arrive Dalton	9 40 pm	4 35 pm	3 00 am
" Chattanooga		6 00 pm	4 55 am
Leave Chattanooga		6 35 pm	8 00 am
Arrive Cincinnati		6 50 am	6 00 pm

CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.

Leave Chattanooga	6 10 pm	5 10 am
Arrive Memphis	5 20 am	4 55 pm

CHATTANOOGA TO BRISTOL.

Leave Chattanooga	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Arrive Knoxville	3 35 pm	1 40 am
" Morristown	5 24 pm	3 12 am
" Bristol	6 15 am	9 10 pm

Pullman Buffet cars leave Atlanta daily at 5:40 p. m. for New York without change. Also from Rome at 8:35 p.m. for Washington without change. Also from Cleveland at 11 p. m. for Warm Springs and Ashville without change. Also from Chattanooga at 6:10 p. m. for Memphis without change. Also from Atlanta at 12;15 noon and 10:20 p. m. for Cincinnati without change.

B. W. WRENN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

KENNESAW ROUTE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, May 2d, 1886.

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta.......7 50 am
Arrive Dalton.......11 40 am
" Chattanooga.......1 00 pm
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......1 30 pm
Arrive Dalton.......5 20 pm
" Chattanooga.......6 52 pm

NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta.......3 45 pm
Arrive Rome.......6 55 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta.......5 15 pm
Arrives Marietta.......6 10 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......11 00 pm
Arrives Chattanooga.......4 30 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta.......5 55 pm
Arrives Dalton.......10 02 pm
Arrives Chattanooga.......11 31 pm
Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga.......8 55 am
Leave Dalton.......10 32 am
Arrive Atlanta.......2 25 pm
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga.......1 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta.......6 35 pm

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga.......1 00 am
Arrive Atlanta.......5 51 am
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Rome.......7 55 am
Arrive Atlanta.......11 05 am
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta.......7 00 am
Arrive Atlanta.......8 00 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.

No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, and Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta, and through coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
R. A. ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

—THE—

NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

The Georgia Pacific R'y.

—AND—

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Many Miles the Shortest!

Several Hours the Quickest

To All Points in the Southwest and West.

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

Parlor Cars Meridian to Shreveport.

Through Time Table in Effect February 28th, 1886.

	No. 52.	No. 50.
Lv. Atlanta	8 05 am	4 30 pm
Ar. Anniston	1 07 pm	9 10 pm
" Birmingham	3 55 pm	11 35 pm
" Akron	7 55 pm	3 22 am
" Meridian	11 10 pm	6 25 am
" New Orleans	7 00 am	1 00 pm
" Jackson		10 40 am
" Vicksburg		12 40 pm
" Monroe		6 00 pm
" Shreveport		11 10 pm
" Marshall		4 00 am
" Longview		5 20 am
" Dallas		12 20 pm
" Ft. Worth		2 05 pm

Trains No. 50 and 52 make close connection with Louisville and Nashville Railroad for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE and St. LOUIS.

All trains depart from union depot, Atlanta, Ga.

I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Supt.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.
G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
Birmingham, Ala.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., May 1, 1886.

Commencing Monday, May 3d, 1886, the following schedule will operate on this road. Trains run by 75th meridian time—one hour faster than Athens time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. [illegible]	
Leave Athens	5:00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive at Harmony Grove	5:43 a m	6:07 p m
Arrive at Lula	6:39 a m	7:30 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	8:25 p m	10:40 p m
Arrive at Clarkville	11:58 a m	
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:40 p m	

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.		No. [illegible]
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m	
Arrive Clarkesville	8:45 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	4:30 p m
Leave Lula	1:10 a m	8:26 p m
Arrive Harmony Grove	2:26 p m	9:10 p m
Arrive at Athens, city time	1:35 p m	9:05 p m

Close connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Superb sleeping car accommodations. The shortest and quickest route between Athens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
C. W. CHEARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

RD IN EFFECT MAY 2ND, 1886.

NORTHWARD.

ONS.	New Y'k Express.	Day Express.	Night Express.
ta	5 40 pm	12 15 n'n	10 20 pm
e	8 30 pm	3 15 pm	1 30 am
	9 50 pm	4 35 pm	3 00 am
and	10 45 pm		12 10 n'n
ville	1 40 am		8 35 pm
town	3 12 am		5 21 pm
l	6 15 am		9 10 pm
ke	11 45 am		3 40 am
al Bridge	1 35 pm		5 11 am
esboro	3 37 pm		7 37 am
	5 46 pm		9 22 am
n'h J'c't.	8 38 pm		11 45 am
rstown	9 30 pm		12 45 am
ington	10 30 pm		1 38 pm
nore	11 30 pm		3 55 pm
delphia	3 30 am		6 55 pm
York	6 30 am		9 20 pm

SOUTHWARD.

IONS.	Flor da Express.	Savan'ah Express.
anta	5 00 pm	9 15 am
con	8 20 pm	12 35 pm
wkinsville	11 00 pm	3 00 pm
up	2 30 am	6 10 am
unswick	6 00 am	8 35 pm
ksonville	8 05 am	
vannah	6 10 am	7 50 pm

TLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

IONS.	New Y'rk Express	Day Express	Night Express
anta	5 40 pm	12 15 pm	10 20 pm
lton	9 40 pm	4 35 pm	3 00 am
attanooga		6 00 pm	4 55 am
attanooga		6 35 pm	8 00 am
cinnati		6 50 am	6 00 pm

HATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.

attanooga	6 10 pm	5 10 am
mphis	5 20 am	4 55 pm

CHATTANOOGA TO BRISTOL.

attanooga	11 00 am	9 40 pm
oxville	3 35 pm	1 40 am
rristown	5 24 pm	3 12 am
stol	6 15 am	9 10 pm

Buffet cars leave Atlanta daily at 5:40 ew York without change. Also from :35 p. m. for Washington without change. Cleveland at 11 p. m. for Warm Springs lle without change. Also from Chatta- 6:10 p. m. for Memphis without change. Atlanta at 12:15 noon and 10:20 p. m. for without change.

B. W. WRENN,
Pass. and Ticket Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.
FFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

NESAW ROUTE

ERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

owing time card in effect Sunday, May

HBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

nta	7 50 am
on	11 40 am
ttanooga	1 00 pm

ll important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

anta	1 30 pm
ton	5 20 pm
ttanooga	6 52 pm

ME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

anta	3 45 pm
e	6 55 pm

ll way stations and by signals.

rietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

anta	5 15 pm
rietta	6 10 pm

ll way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

anta	11 00 pm
ttanooga	4 30 am

KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

anta	5 55 pm
ton	10 02 pm
ttanooga	11 31 pm

ll important stations when signalled.

OUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir nville to Cincinnati without change. ns solid to Rome. s Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chatta-

s through first class coaches Atlanta to k without change via McKenzie and sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	8 55 am
ton	10 32 am
anta	2 25 pm

all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	1 15 pm
anta	6 35 pm

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	1 00 am
anta	5 51 am

all important way stations.

OME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

ne	7 55 am
anta	11 05 am

all way stations and by signals.

arietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

rietta	7 00 am
anta	8 00 am

ROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir nati to Jacksonville without change. s Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to At- Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta, h coach Little Rock to Atlanta without

ns solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
DERSON,
uperintendent.

—THE—

W ORLEANS,
KSBURG;
SHREVEPORT
TEXAS SHORT LINE
—VIA—
Georgia Pacific R'y.
—AND—
MINGHAM, ALABAMA.

les the Shortest!

Several Hours the Quickest

Points in the Southwest and West.

ndoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

Cars Meridian to Shreveport.

ime Table in Effect February 28th, 1886.

	No. 52.	No. 50.
	8 05 am	4 30 pm
on	1 07 pm	9 10 pm
ham	3 55 pm	11 35 pm
	7 55 pm	3 22 am
n	11 10 pm	6 25 am
eans	7 00 am	1 00 pm
		10 45 am
rg		12 40 pm
		6 00 pm
ort		11 10 pm
		4 00 am
w		5 20 am
		12 20 pm
h		2 05 pm

o. 50 and 52 make close connec Louisville and Nashville Railroad VILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE UIS.

depart from union depot, Atlanta, Ga

AGE, ALEX. S. THWEATT,
Supt. T. P. A.
S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
Birmingham, Ala.

ORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., May 1, 1886.

ing Monday, May 3d, 1886, the fol- dule will operate on this road. Trains meridian time—one hour faster than e.

XCEPT SUNDAY.	No.	
ns	5:00 a m	5:00 p m
armony Grove	5:43 a m	6:07 p m
lu	6:39 a m	7:30 p m
lanta	8:25 p m	10:40 p m
arkville	11:58 a m	
allulah Falls	12:40 p m	

XCEPT SUNDAY.	No.	No. 52
lah Falls	8:00 a m	
esville	8:45 a m	
ta	7:20 a m	4:30 p m
	1:10 a m	8:26 p m
ony Grove	2:26 p m	9:15 p m
hens, city time	1:35 p m	9:05 p m

nections made at Lula with passenger chmond and Danville railroad, both st. Ample time for supper at Lula on ns. Superb sleeping car accommoda- shortest and quickest route between all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
EARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MAY 10.

AMUSEMENTS—

OPERA HOUSE — HUNTLY-STAR COMEDY COMPANY, AT 8 P. M.

ATHLETIC PARK — BASEBALL — ATLANTAS VS. SAVANNAHS, AT 3:30 P. M.

MEETINGS—

MASONIC—MOUNT ZION AT 8. P. M.

EMPIRE LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION AT 8 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters.

THE CEMETERY.—Every afternoon large numbers visit the cemetery. It is a beautiful place.

THE WATER IS FREE.—Passengers on both lines of street cars running to Ponce de Leon springs now get water free.

FOR LARCENY—Rachael McNnight, colored, was yesterday arrested by Officer Norman, charged with larceny.

GRANT PARK—Hundreds visited Grant park yesterday. The scenery is beautiful and it is a delightful place to spend the afternoon.

A DULL SUNDAY.—The police docket showed up only a few cases last night, proving that yesterday was a dull Sunday in police circles.

RESTING EASY.—Mr. William Kershaw, who was injured by falling through a coal chute at the S. S. S. factory, was resting easy last night.

THE HIBERNIAN PICNIC.—The Hibernians are making grand preparations for their picnic, and say that it shall be all that is promised.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Several members of the Young Men's Christian association held religious services in the jail yesterday afternoon.

FOUR LARGE ENGINES.—The Air Line road has four of the largest engines in the southern states. They are nearly twice as large as the ordinary engines.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING.—Work on this building is progressing rapidly. Messrs Miles & Horn allow no part to lag. Strangers visit the grounds daily.

DIDN'T LIKE IT.—Some of the police yesterday didn't like the idea of the brass band playing on the street, and wanted cases made against the members.

AT THE KIMBALL.—This morning the smiling, genial Ed Calloway can be found behind the desks at the Kimball. His many friends will welcome him to his old home.

A SPY IN THE CAMPS.—Members of the police force say that a certain ex-member of the force is playing spy, and is reporting them for every little violation of the rules.

HAVE DISAPPEARED.—The candy stands which adorned the street corners have disappeared. Three weeks ago there was one on the corner of every prominent street.

NO PREACHING.—The members of the fire department do not get an opportunity to attend church. They are compelled to remain around the engine house day and night.

AN OLD "BILLY."—Patrolman Christophine has a "billy" which has been in use for the past ten years. He now uses it only on special occasions. It was the first one he used after joining the force.

CONTRIBUTED—Yesterday afternoon the Deborah society of Wheat street church (Baptist) visited Spelman seminary, and at the close of a very interesting service left a contribution of $36 for the new building, Rockafeller hall.

HO! FOR MONTANA.—Mr. A. B. Ballard leaves today for Montana as the advance guard of Mr. H. T. McDaniel's surveying party, for the purpose of getting horses, wagons, and camp equipage ready. The party will leave about the 17th.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—Mr O. P. Lyon, a prominent member of the national organization, the Travelers' Protective association, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Lew Hutzler. An effort will be made to establish a Georgia division.

TOWN TALK.—Scott Thornton's appearance on the 25th of this month is the talk of the town. Mr. Smith Clayton, his manager, was offered $800 for the house last night. He refused it. Ticket speculators will not be allowed to buy up the seats.

GOING HOME.

The Soldier Boys Passing Through the City Yesterday.

There were lots of soldier boys in the city yesterday. Early in the morning the Busch Zouaves passed through. They were in high spirits and made the best of things.

In the afternoon at two o'clock the Vicksburg Volunteer Southrons and the Louisiana Rifles were here. The former dined at the Kimball and the latter at the Markham.

After dinner the Volunteer Southrons, the victorious company at Savannah, gave an exhibition drill in front of the Markham, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The young gentlemen proved themselves well worthy the honors they had borne off. The company's band furnished some excellent music.

The Louisiana Rifles drilled in the union depot, and their handsome appearance and good drilling elicited the admiration of all.

THE ROPE WALKER.

A Large Crowd, but a Discouraging Small Collection.

The rope walking at Ponce de Leon springs yesterday afternoon was witnessed by a large crowd.

Mr. Joe Barry, the walker, commenced his performance at 4:30 o'clock, and performed some very difficult feats on the rope. He is quite a young man, but is a good rope walker.

After the performance a boy with a coat of many colors took up a collection for the walker. His receipts were small, and the walker expressed himself as fully discouraged, and says if he don't do better next time he will have to pull up stakes and move on, as he can't make a living here.

Huntley at DeGive's Tonight.

Mr. Huntley will open his engagement at the opera house tonight, and will play "Van, the Virginian."

He will play at popular prices, 30, 20 and 10 cents, and boasts of giving as good entertainments as were ever given by the ordinary one dollar attractions. The agent of the company gives the following explanation of the feasibility of playing at such prices with a meritorious troupe:

"Cheap prices and engagements for a week,' said he, "reduce our expenses in every way. For instance, in playing one-night stands we have an expensive railroad fare to pay every day. We have to bill six towns instead of one. We have six baggage and passenger transfers to pay instead of one. We can make better hotel rates by the week than we can by the day. We can rent theatres cheaper by the week than we can by taking them for one night. If our local expenses in making one night stands are $75 per day, the same expenses for making one week stands would not exceed $150. Our receipts in one night towns must be at least three times as much as they would each night in playing a town one week. A company that travels six days in the week is worn out and exhausted when it comes time for them to perform their nightly duty. A company that "has a home" for a week is all ready and anxious for the task they have to perform. Your citizens can and will go several times during the week, whereas they would only go once, and possibly not at all, were they compelled to pay a dollar. They can now take their entire families, whereas the little ones would be deprived of the pleasure if they had to pay regular prices."

The young artist who heads the company is well known in Atlanta by preceding visits. He has talent, power, magnetism, and everyone who has ence seen Mr. Huntley will testify to it. The Columbus Enquirer says that the ladies of the support are young, charming and up to their characters, and promise a pleasant performance, as nice as anybody can wish.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

IN WHICH KNIVES AND PISTOLS ARE USED.

John Lay Shoots Amos Boon and Boon Knives Lay—A Female the Cause of the Trouble Between the Men—They are Not Disposed to Talk—The Condition of the Two Men.

John Lay and Amos Boon had a desperate fight yesterday afternoon beyond the Exposition cotton mills.

Boon received a pistol shot in the left shoulder and Lay was cut in a dozen or more places.

It was a bloody fight, and the wounds of both men are dangerous.

Lay and Boon, accompanied by another man, whose name is not known, started out for a stroll into the country. The men walked along chatting and laughing, and were having a pleasant time until Boon made a remark about

A FEMALE FRIEND

of Lay's.

"What did you say?" asked Lay excitedly.

"Oh, nothing," Boon responded.

"Repeat it again."

"It is not necessary."

"It is a d——n lie!"

"I meant nothing by it."

"You said it."

"I know it."

"What did you say it for?"

"I was only joking."

"And you lied."

And the two men made a dive for each other.

Lay drew his pistol and threw it down level with Boon's head. Boon knocked it off, and as he did so the pistol fired, the ball taking effect in Boon's left shoulder.

"Don't kill me," shouted Boon.

"Yes, d—n you I will," replied Lay, as he re-cocked his pistol and

PREPARED TO FIRE AGAIN.

Boon reached down his coat pocket and drew out an open knife and went to work on Lay. Boon grabbed Lay's pistol in his left hand and held it toward the ground, while he slashed him right and left over the head and face with his knife. Lay fired every barrel of his pistol, but not a balt took effect. Boon got in good work. Lay's nose was nearly cut off, while his face and head were chopped in a dozen or more different places.

The friend interfered and separated the two men, and coming on to town they had their wounds dressed.

Both men refused to talk about the trouble.

The police made no cases, as the difficulty happened outside the city limits,

Lay works in the laundry at the Kimball house, and Boon works on the Western and Atlantic railway.

At a late hour last night both men were resting easy.

THEY HAVE RETURNED.

The Gate City Guard and the Horse Guard Return Home.

Both of Atlanta's military organizations have returned from the Savannah encampment and report themselves as having had one of the most delightful week's of their existence. The Gate City Guard brings back with them the second prize in the maiden drill and has the admiration and praise of everybody who noticed the soldier-like demeanor and gentlemanly course with which they conducted themselves.

Miss Georgia Lamar, a sister of Mrs. Fleming DuBignon, and one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Savannah, honored the company by acting as its sponsor, and, assisted by a dozen charming maids of honor, threw as much interest into the success of the company as though they lived in Atlanta. It was as much as anything else, to the encouragement of those young ladies that the company did as well as it did. Miss Lamar tendered the company an elegant reception Thursday night, which was one of the most brilliant of the social pleasures of the week.

The Governor's Horse Guard probably received more attention as a body than any company which visited Savannah, and in its course reflected great credit on the city. It was represented by forty of its members, each of whom carried his own horse from Atlanta. The company made an exceedingly fine showing, and made many friends. At the banquet to the cavalry on Friday night, given by the Georgia Hussars, at their armory, the Horse Guard was specially honored. The banquet was one of the most elegant of the week, and was attended by over three hundred boys of the helmet and saber, together with many other guests.

About the second speech made during the evening, was by Captain Milledge, of the Horse Guard, who, in response to a call from Captain Gordon, of the Hussars, spoke in substance as follows:

The emotions which stir me as I attempt to respond to your flattering call are indescribable. The last time I enjoyed your hospitality was three years and more ago, when at your memorable cesqui centennial I came as a member of the staff of that noble man, Alexander H. Stephens. Oh! how well do I remember that misty morning, when he was assisted into his carriage at the Central railroad depot. Welcomed and escorted to the Screven house by your gallant corps, seventy strong. The deep impression made upon my mind by your reception I can not express, carrying with it that enthusiasm which your presence as a corps will ever produce, it was then and there that I conceived the formation of a cavalry company in Atlanta and when not long after you were called to Atlanta to be given your place as an escort around the dead body of that same noble man, your appearance at that funeral so effected those who saw you that but a few days elapsed thereafter before the Governor's Horse Guard sprung into existence. The Governor's Horse Guard is the legitimate child of the Georgia Hussars. Not long after its organization on the 4th of July, 1883, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the command by the wife of the captain, a Virginia lady, and the wife of the then first lieutenant, a New York lady. Since then these colors have been borne with credit to the state and to the Horse Guard, escorting General Fitz Lee in a grand review in Richmond on the banks of the James, and have been saluted as the escort of the governor of Georgia on Georgia day at New Orleans, on the waters of the Mississippi, by the flag ship of the United States; and now we bring them to you tonight that the Horse Guard may be christened and adopted as your child.

Here, beneath these bullet-riven battle flags—evidences of your valor in the confederate service—I present to you the Governor's Horse Guard, of Atlanta. To you, gentlemen of the Georgia Hussars, with your most complete equipment, full ranks and beautiful uniform, whose silver trimmings shine like diamonds on a velvet ground; who have reached the high point of chivalric knighthood as soldiers, because your mothers, wives and daughters encourage you in all that appertains to the weal of your corps, whose presence here tonight is the most beautiful feature of your magnificent entertainment, we bring this young corps and ask that we be bound together in the strongest bonds of comradeship, and that these ladies who have so encouraged you shall be the sponsors of the Horse Guard.

After many speeches, Captain Milledge arose and proposed a toast "to the Georgia Hussars—as knightly a company as ever followed Cœur de Lion against Saracenic hosts or charged with the 600 at Balaklava." This was drank amidst rapturous applause. As the Horse Guards were about to leave, Captain Gordon said: "Hussars, the Horse Guard are about to go; three cheers for Captain Milledge and his gallant command." This was answered with equal enthusiasm.

In all, it was a great week for the soldiery of Atlanta.

Prohibition's Black Eye.

Old Isom stood leaning up against a lamp post at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets yesterday, chewing his tobacco and gazing at the artesian well.

"What are you doing for a living, Uncle Isom?" asked the reporter.

"Is'e er workin' down dar whar you seed me at yesterday," was the reply of the old man as he adjusted his spectacles.

"What kind of work, Uncle Isom?"

"Puttin' in er lot er pipes and things in de basement."

"For what?"

"Dey say its er soder fountain, but de Lord only knows what gwine ter be in dem spouts when dey gits up dar in de marble 'rangements. I reckon prohibition gwine ter git er black eye right dar."

STILSON
JEWELER
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
53 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MY STOCK FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
IS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The Largest Stock of Children's Suits in the City.
GIVE ME A CALL.
LARGE LINE SAMPLES FOR SUITS TO ORDER.
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUMMOND'S HORSE SHOE
"J. T.," Big Chunk and Natural Leaf Tobacco,
BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR MERITS AT NEW ORLEANS.
THE ONLY GENUINE NATURAL LEAF.
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
P & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

BLANK BOOKS!

We carry a full line of the following books: Pass books, memorandum books, invoice books, salesman's order and expense books, time books, bill books, bankers' cases, lithographed notes, drafts and receipts, hotel registers, printed cash books, letter copying books, package and shipping receipts, etc.

STATIONERY.

A complete assortment, plain and fancy; 500 boxes note paper at 10 cents per box.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any style or size made to order. See our new designs in mouldings, and get our prices before buying.

CROQUET SETS.

Best hard wood, 4 ball sets at 75 cents; 8 ball sets from $1.25 to $5.00.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

Oil and water colors, varnishes, brushes, canvas, crayon paper, brass and leather board plaques, academy board, etc. These goods we propose selling at prices never before sold at in this city.

STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.

Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THORNTON & SELKIRK,
Successors to E. H. Thornton,
28 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY!

MISS MARY RYAN

Has a beautiful and elegant line of Imported Bonnets and Hats. Also Baby Caps. All invited to call and examine.

45 WHITEHALL STREET
7p nx r m 1m

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

Rooms and Offices to Rent

In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

To Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars.

Bargains in small job lots and broken packages, to make room for our regular factory goods.

A. G. HOWARD & CO.,
Store and office corner Broad and Alabama streets.
Factory No. 101 Reidsville, N. C.

MAY!

Successor to LaFontaine & May,

FINE WOOD MANTELS

Send for Catalogue and price list.
139 WEST MITCHELL STREET.

Whiting and Black Fish at Donehoo's market

We have in stock the following sizes and weight of book papers:

20	Rms.	22x34	36lb, white, super.
40	"	24x38,	40lb, " "
50	"	"	35lb, toned M. F.
25	"	"	35lb, white "
28	"	"	50lb " "
10	"	25x38	45lb, " super.
40	"	"	" toned "
30	"	"	50lb, " "
36	"	26x40,	45lb, " M. F.
20	"	"	" white "
30	"	"	50lb, " super.
10	"	"	60lb, " "
86	"	"	55lb, cr laid M. F.
30	"	28x42	60lb, toned super.

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

ICE! FISH.

Wholesale and Retail, 5, 7 and 9 Wall St.

HENRY F. EMERY.

Send for prices. 7p

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

THIS SPACE
BELONGS BY CONTRACT
—TO—
D. N. FREEMAN & CO.
Who donate it for today to the
WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
For the announcement that the
Annual Charity Ball,
Will be given at
CONCORDIA HALL ON MAY 11TH

Under the auspices of the Nine O'clock and North Side German Clubs.

An elegant supper will be served.

Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, $5.00.

Contributions may be sent to Concordia Hall between 10 o'clock, a. m., and 1 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday.

Chas. C. Thorn
CHEAP CASH GROCER,
118 WHITEHALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 451.

10⅔ pounds O. K. Lard	1 00
13½ pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
50 pounds Grits	1 00
50 pounds any Patent Flour	1 70
6 Cans Eagle Cond. Milk	1 00
14 pounds Head rice	1 00
20 pounds Fine Rice	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound	15
Prunes per pound	7
Lemons, per dozen	25
Dried Beef, whole, per pound	14
Dried Beef, chipped	16⅔
Eggs 2 doz. for	25
Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce	25
Maple Syrup, per gallon	1 00
Babbitt's Soap, 4 bars	25
Horsford's powders	17½
2 pound Canned Corn Beef	17½
Olive oil	45
Durkee's Salad Dressing	45
Gelatine, Nelson & Cox, 6 for	1 00
Dove Brand Hams	11
Maple Sugar, per pound	15
Honey, new	15

I carry the most complete line of Price's Baking Powders and Extracts in the city. I have everything in his line and will save you money. These goods are all fresh. Come and see them.

Royal Baking Powder, 1lb cans 45
Price's Baking Powder, 1lb cans 45

I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.

Telephone 451.
CHAS C. THORN,
118 Whitehall Street.
apr20 d1y 7p

FOR SALE
—BY—
Rice & Wilson
Tuesday, May 11, at 4 O'clock p. m., at Auction,
ON THE PREMISES,

Four vacant lots on Alexander and Spring streets. The latter is a beautiful drive leading to Peters Park. This is the very place to build a sweet, cozy house, with fancy gables, bay windows, parlors and pantrys, just to suit your own taste and convenience. They are near Peachtree street, which is elegantly paved with belgian blocks. Water and gas all around. Be on the ground promptly at

4 O'clock p. m., Tueday, May 11, 1886,

and buy at auction the lot you want. Such lots are scarce. Close in places in good neighborhoods are bought up as soon as offered. Look to your interest and see for yourself. Elegant mansions and beautiful new improvements all around this property. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 8 per cent. Call for plats.

RICE & WILSON,
Real Estate Agents,
may 4-t 11 8p No. 7 North Broad street.

LAWYERS, ATTENTION!

THE HEAD-NOTES OF

The Supreme Court Decisions

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1885,

Are now out in PAMPHLET FORM. Send one dollar and we will mail the book post paid to any address.

THE CONSTITUTION.

FOR SALE
—BY—
RICE & WILSON

ONE OF THE VERY BEST LOCATED LOTS IN Atlanta for a light manufacturing business

AT AUCTION!

Wednesday, May 19th, at 4 O'clock p. m.

ON THE PREMISES!

It joins E. Van-Winkle & Co.'s on Marietta street extending back south to the railroad, with side track already down, giving every possible railroad advantage and facility for shipping into or from the shop. This property is close in to the business center, belgian blocks and horse cars in front. Elegant substantial brick foundry and machine shop fronts the railroad and is full of machinery that can be bought cheap. No such real estate can be had elsewhere in the city. This would be an advantageous site for a tobacco press—in fact for any kind of manufacturing business. After the sale of the real estate the machinery will be offered for sale.

Terms ⅓ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent.

RICE & WILSON,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 7 North Broad Street.
may8-d5t 8th page.

ORIGINAL OPIUM CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

I MEAN WHAT I SAY, IN FOURTEEN DAYS my patients are all well. My remedy is infallible and known only by myself. Address

A. P. BROWN, M. D.,
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.
Name this paper. mar4—d1y

SELLING OUT AT COST
NO HUMBUG!
We Mean Business!
All the following Goods
AT COST.
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
STATIONERY, GOLD PENS,
ARTISTS MATERIALS,
A FINE LINE OF ENGRAVINGS,
E. A. HORNE & CO.,
19 Kimball house, Decatur st. 7p

Atlanta Rubber Co.
26 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.,
JOBBERS OF
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.
RUBBER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, TOYS, &c.
Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.
ASBESTOS, SOAPSTONE, HEMP, and every description of PACKING.
—AGENTS FOR—
N. Y. RUBBER CO.
N. J. RUBBER SHOE CO., and the
GIBLIN AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER
Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
Dr. Francis's Tonic and Blood Purifier!
Only 40c. for a Quart Bottle.
Read What Mr. Tally Says.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5, 1886.

Acme Company.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to cheerfully give a testimonial of your wonderful discovery—Dr. Francis's Tonic and Blood Purifier. I believe it to be the best medicine of the age for everything pertaining to the blood, skin, general debility, nervous prostration, etc.

Sincerely yours, A. S. TALLEY,
Real Estate Agent, No. 12 Mitchell street.
may6 7thp1m

NO WONDER THE PEOPLE GO TO
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO'S
Clothing House.

In Our Boys' Department
THE LOW PRICES PLEASE THE PARENTS.
THE STYLISH CLOTHING THE BOYS.
FOR SOCIETY YOUNG MEN WE HAVE
Full Dress, Evening & Business Suits

You are cordially invited to look at our new spring suits, from the honestly good to the best tailor made. Our Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., we know can't be urpassed.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,
41 Whitehall Street.

Amusements.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.
ATLLANTAS (Champions) VS. SAVANNAHS.
MONDAY AT 3.30 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE.
One Week Commencing Monday May 10th. } { Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. (Thursday Night Excepted.)
—THE—
HUNTLEY-STARK
Comedy Company!
—WILL PRESENT:—
Monday Night } VAN THE VIRGINIAN!
Tuesday Night } Under The Gas Light!
Change of Bill Every Day.
POPULAR PRICES!
Parquett 30 cts., Balcony 20 cts., Gallery 10 cts.
Reserved Seats at Wilson & Bruckner's Bookstore.

Opera House,
Thursday Evening, May 13th,
SECOND
GRAND CONCERT
—BY THE—
Atlanta Musical Association,

Assisted by a selected orchestra, under the direction of

MR. SUMNER SALTER.

Among the works to be rendered on this occasion are

Rossini's "Stabat Mater,"
Max Bruch's "Jubilate,"

and choruses by Mendelssohn, Pinsuti and other well known composers. The soloists have been selected from among the leading musicians of Atlanta, and will interpret

A Superb Programme.

Popular prices. Tickets on sale at Wilson & Bruckner's, after Monday.

TO EVERY WEARER
—OF—
Spectacles & Eyeglasses

When purchasing your glasses don't be taken in by every travelling quack who calls himself a doctor or professor. Come to a RELIABLE AND ESTABLISHED HOUSE, who have to back up their statements with

Honest Goods at Honest Prices.

We have the largest and best assortment of

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

to be found in Atlanta, and make a specialty of

Fitting the Eye.

MEYROWITZ BROTHERS,
Opticians,
20 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., one door
From Marietta street.
New York, corner 23d street and Fourth avenue.
may 8-1m 5th p.

WILSON & STIFF
Japanese Art Goods,
Sewing Machines,
and Lamp Goods.
Corner Peachtree and Walton Streets.
JAPANESE SCREENES,
STAND AND VASE LAMPS, ELECTRIC LAMPS,
BOHEMIAN WARE, MIKADO GOODS,
All kinds of
SEWING MACHINE GOODS,
Mosquito Nets and Frames,
Extension Iron Frames,
Extension Toilet and Window
Frames and Screens,
Sewing Machines from $25.00 to $75.00,
A good Story or Newspaper one year and Sewing Machine for only 18 Dollars.
Call and see us sure.

WATCHES
JEWELRY
REPAIRED BY SKILLED WORKMEN
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
31 Whitehall St.

40 Gold Medals.
LEWIN'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS,
GATE CITY STONE FILTERS,
ROVED FLY FANS,
FRUIT JARS, ETC.

Live, active merchant in every town and city in Georgia and Alabama wanted as sole agent. If you want to get hold of best and fastest selling articles made, write at once to

McBRIDE & CO.,
apl8 d China Merchants, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE. May 9, 9:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.96	69	...	S	Light.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.02	71	...	S	Light.	.—	Clear.
Jacksonville	30.03	71	...	SE	Light.	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.92	75	55	S	9	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	69	59	S	6	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.87	74	67	S	16	.00	Fair.
Palestine	29.80	74	66	S	Light	.00	Clear.
Fort Smith	29.67	78	...	SW	Light.	.00	Clear.
Shreveport	29.78	78	65	S	13	.00	Clear.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	30.00	61	42	N E	7	.00	Clear.
10 a. m.	30.02	73	48	S W	4	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.95	81	46	S W	7	.00	Clear.
6 p. m.	29.91	80	45	S W	8	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.95	74	48	S W	9	.00	Clear.
Maximum ther							83
Minimum ther							55
Total rain fall							.00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Maximum Temp.	Minimum Temp.	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga.	83	55	.00
Anderson, S. C.	—	—	.00
Cartersville, Ga.	83	49	.00
Columbus, Ga.	85	56	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	—	—	.00
Gainesville, Ga.	85	46	.00
Greenville, S. C.	85	47	.00
Griffin, Ga.	—	—	.00
Macon, Ga.	87	51	.00
Newnan, Ga.	87	54	.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	82	46	.00
Toccoa, Ga.	80	49	.00
West Point, Ga.	85	53	.00

THE OLD BOOK STORE."
Southern Agency Lovell's Library
Trade supplied at New York discounts 20 to 100 volumes of each number on hand. Catalogues,
HEAD QUARTERS
for base ball supplies. Hammocks, school supplies. Old books bought. 60,00 volumes in stock to select from.
38 Marietta St. Opposite Opera House.

O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF:
Sulphuric Acid
66 Deg. Oil Vitrol,
AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga
—ALSO—
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR!
Manufacutrer of
Roofing and Paving Materials,
Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts,
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING.
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

CHEAP! DURABLE! BEAUTIFUL!
No More Whitewashing!
NOT WHEN
PLASTIC PAINT
Can be had so cheap. Learn its merits and send for pamphlets and color card to
PLASTIC PAINT CO.,
109 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
A. P. TRIPOD, Atlanta, Ga.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

WATCHES.
J. P STEVENS,
JEWELER,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

Meetings.

Empire Loan and Building Association.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Empire Loan and Building association will be held at my office, on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Two hundred shares of our new series remain untaken, on which loans can be effected immediately.

A. HAAS,
Sec. and Treas.
may8 3t

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the Capitol City Land and Improvement Company will be held at the hall of the chamber of commerce Tuesday, May 11th, at 7:30 p. m. The 25th installment is due and payable on same day, at the office of the company.

JACOB HAAS,
Secretary.
may 7-5t

Undertakers Take Notice.

The Georgia undertakers association will be organized in Atlanta May 25th. Every undertaker in the state is expected to be here on that day and report at Southern Medical institute at 10 o'clock a. m. for organization. By the committee.

The Ladies' Memorial association is requested to meet in the parlor of the Markham house on next Tuesday afternoon, 11th, at five o'clock.

A memorial meeting will be held to pay respect to the memory of an important member, who has died since the last annual meeting.

MRS. JNO. MILLEDGE, President.
MRS. GEO. T. FRY, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

A regular convocation of Mount Zion, R. A. Chapter No. 16 will be held tonight at 8 o'clock for [illegible] business and work in the M. M. degree. All R. A. Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order of

H. C. STOCKDELL, H. P.
OTTO SPAHR, Secretary.

ATLANTA PULPITS.

SOME OF THE SERMONS IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Rev. R. H. Buckley at the Second Baptist Church on Lazarus and the Rich Man—Rev. J. W. Lee at Trinity Church—Interesting Services at the Other Churches—Large Crowds.

Rev. R. H. Buckley preached at the Second Baptist church yesterday. The text was the parable of Lazarus and the rich man. The congregation sang, before the sermon, the hymn beginning—

> "When Thou, my righteous judge, shalt come
> To take Thy ransomed people home,
> Shall I among them stand?"

The preacher said he would endeavor to show that even in spite of the recklessness of youth, and the natural depravity of mankind, there was still something, some hope, to cheer the father and mother in the education and training of their children. We stand now in an age which is remarkable for the general spread of knowledge and for the ease with which an education may be secured. The avenue leading upward is open to every one, from the highest to the lowest but it is possible that we may be too boastful and too proud of these things. It is right to encourage every child in laudable aspirations, but care should be taken that no false light is put into the young mind. Few people appreciate the lasting impressions that are received at the mother's knee. What boy will ever forget

> "Now I lay me down to sleep,
> I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
> If I should die before I wake,
> I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Do you recollect when you said that? I do not know the name of the author of these sublime words, but I believe they have saved more men from destruction than we have any idea of. They have come to me many a time, and have been to me a bulwark of strength. * * * * We are in the midst of a universal desire to educate men physically. This is the athletes' day. There is naught to be said against it in its proper place. What is more pleasing to the eye than a proper form? We admire it in manhood and in youth. But the other day we had a great procession here, and who were the men most looked at? Were they the handsome young members of the military companies—and we are all proud of them—or were they the veterans with empty sleeves and scarred faces? Character is what we want. * * * * The rich man had his wealth and fared sumptuously every day. Riches are all right, and I pray God every man who can use money right may have it; but be fearful how thou holdest it! Lazarus had no wealth. He had his corruption, his sores, his sufferings; but no mother's care, no sister's loving hands, no physician's skill to lessen the tortures he endured. But out of his corruption God raised an immortal spirit to rest in the bosom of Abraham, while the rich man lifted up his eyes in hell. God can bring you safely through the corruptions of sin. Train your children early, and be not discouraged. The seed may lie in the ground a long time, but after a while they will burst up to the sunlight. When a sinful man is brought to the Lord Jesus, judge not that ye be not judged. The Lord is bringing up from the corruption of sin a creature for immortal bliss.

There is work for us to do—let us do it.

At the end of the sermon Professor Burbank sang as a solo,

> "Jesus lover of my soul
> Let me to thy bosom fly."

At Trinity Church.

Rev. J. W. Lee preached at Trinity yesterday on "The Coming Kingdom," from the text: The kingdom of heaven is like leaven which a woman hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened. Matthew 13-33.

Humanity may be regarded as the meal, and Christ as the leaven, which is to penetrate, transform, subdue and assimilate it. Leaven is alive; meal is dead. The life of the leaven is communicated to the meal. Meal never develops leaven, nor invents it, but still it waits for the leaven that it may be turned into palatable, nutritious bread; meal and leaven are then for one another. Leaven would not subdue, nor penetrate, nor assimilate; sand or sawdust or iron filings. Its relation is to meal, and the relations of a thing constitute the qualities of a thing. Christ as Redeemer is related solely to man, and were it not for man, Christ's life would have no meaning as redeemer. Men without Christ are incomplete, related to one another only on lower planes. In Christ and through Christ they are organized, unified, renewed, lifted up. The oak-life which lies folded in the acorn gathers together under the influence of heat, certain elements in earth, and rain and atmosphere, and organizes them into oak. So Christ has come into humanity, and through the Eternal Spirit proposes to gather men together and organize them into a great international brotherhood. Christ's life is to be the co-ordinating life of humanity, as the oak life is the co-ordinating principle of all the parts of the oak tree, determining the size of its trunk, its branches, its leaves, its acorns. Men are so constituted as that the life into which they are born, the national life, determines their moral status, their functions, their hope, their outlook. The national life of the Chinese is the co-ordinating principle among Chinamen, and its strength and constancy are evinced by the fact that it manages to get itself illustrated and repeated in every individual Chinaman's color, and language, and nose, and conception, and pigtail. The co-ordinating principle among Indians is the Hindoo national life, by this are determined their individual customs, habits and religion, as well as their institutions of caste, marriage and government. To change the individuals of China, or of India, there must be introduced in each of these nations a new co-ordinating national life. Christ's life is the normal, ideal, divine, co-ordinating principle of humanity. Life among men never rises to high water mark until the life of Christ is illustrated and repeated in them and through them. In the mud they remain, up to their eyes in nature and bondage, until they are articulated and vertebrated and integrated by the life of Christ. According to the text the life of Christ, which is the true kingdom of heaven, was like leaven, hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened. Christ said, too, "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." Do the nineteen hundred years of facts and history we are able from this point to consider and estimate bear out these statements of the Master? We think they do.

First. Let us first look at theology. It was first formulated in a high and vigorous way by Augustine. While there was reflected much of Christ in it, there was reflected much more of tyranny and despotism in it. The theology of the present time, such at least as is preached in our evangelical pulpits, is almost completely in harmony with the life and spirit of Christ. The Westminster confession remains, but nobody believes it, and nobody preaches it.

Second. Look, in the next place, at governments. They were once regulated in the interests of the ruling classes, but now wherever Christianity has had fair sway, they are managed by the people and for the people.

Third. Consider architecture Once the force of genius and labor was put into a few great cathedrals, now it is distributed among the homes of the people and churches for every village and community.

Four. So of painting. Into a few great pictures was concentrated the world's genius for painting. Now it is distributed in paintings and chromos for the million Decoration is seen in the dishes we eat from, the carpet we tread on, the clothes of our wives and children, and in the carriages we ride in. Painting in these times may not reach as high a point of finish and exhibit as much artistic skill, but it is certainly more in line with the wants of men.

Five. We may see the influence, too, of the leavening influence of Christianity in poetry and literature. How stilted and aristocratic and cold are Pope and Addison in comparison with Tennyson and Emerson. Literature and poetry were once for the few, now they are for the masses. They were once for the intellect alone, now they are for the heart also.

Sixth. Education was once for the few, now education is for all.

Seventh. Religion was once more of a matter of sentiment and heart than of intellect and practical life. Christ's life and influence is gradually pervading all departments and institutions of human life Men are coming to feel that whatever antagoniizes Christ, is contrary to health and culture and commerce and order and growth. The Christian way, they instinctively feel, is the sure way, the normal way, the right way and the only way that leads any where worthy of man's effort to reach.

Which are some of the strategic points that should be kept Christian in order that the leavening may go on more rapidly than formerly?

1. The home.
2. The school.
3. The ballot box. Let these three points be baptized with the Spirit of Christ, and you will soon leaven this nation with the life of Christ.

Central Presbyterian Church.

At the morning service yesterday, Rev. G. B. Strickler, the pastor, preached from the text: tenth verse, nineteenth chapter St. Luke: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and save that which was lost"

The preacher said the text contained a distinct announcement of the purpose for which Christ came into the world. This was much needed by the Jews, for their opinions in regard to that purpose were very erroneous. They thought He was to save them and make their race rulers over the world, and that He would reign as a great political prince. This was very erroneous, for while He was to save them and reign over the world, it was in a spiritual, not a temporal sense. This announcement then was important, and while the great mass of men at the present day understand better than did the Jews the purposes of Christ yet it is also important now to consider them.

First—Christ tells us what is the spiritual condition of those whom he came to save. He does not say those who are in danger of or who will be lost, but those who are lost; not those who have been injured, but those destroyed by sin. This too is the announcement of the Lord Jesus Christ, himself, not that of apostle, priest or church creed; of Him who knows man's condition, who is Himself the truth, who could not exaggerate. It is made, too, with regard not to one man or one nation, but to all men. The whole race was lost. There can be no doubt of its meaning, for He himself has interpreted it: "He that believeth not is condemned already." Your attention is directed especially to this, for there is a belief among a large number of the unconverted that they are not lost, but are only in danger of being lost. This deceives them as to what to do. Instead of trying to avoid a danger, they should try to escape a condemnation already resting upon them. This idea gives the announcement a very solemn meaning. Every unconverted soul is condemned already, not to be condemned, to everlasting death. When our Saviour says you are lost, He does not mean that you are as bad as you will ever be, for there is progression in sin as in righteousness. Nor does He mean that you possess no moral excellencies of character. He means that there is commenced in you a deteriorating process that will go on forever, and in so far as your own power is concerned you cannot possibly arrest its progress. A man who has commenced to fall over a precipice a thousand feet high, and has descended only two feet, is not hurt, and yet he is inevitably lost if dependent alone on his own power to save himself. So you are lost in sin. You are prone to sin, and of yourself you cannot possibly stop the terrible evil. But because you cannot thus stop it you are lost. If you are not fit for heaven now, and cannot make yourself so, you are just as surely lost as though the doors of heaven were already closed upon you.

Second.—You are lost because you have violated God's law, and the penalty is spiritual death. You are cut off from the source of spiritual life the instant you violate his law, just as Adam was. If you are spiritually dead you cannot raise yourself out of such death any more than you can raise yourself from physical death. Are you not, then, lost, so far as your own power is concerned?

But there comes to you glad tidings from this text. The Lord Jesus Christ came into the world for the purpose of saving people just in your condition. But how? First as a prophet He tells you all you need to know on this great subject, and He offers to bestow upon you the influence of His holy spirit that you may see the truth of His word and your need of His salvation.

Second, as a priest He has suffered under the law what you should have suffered. "On Him was laid the sins of us all," and He has ascended to the Majesty on high to intercede for you.

Third, as a king he saves you, for by His mighty power He keeps you, and reigns over you and in you

You imagine it is a very difficult thing to secure this saving work. Not at all. He came to seek and to save. He is here now seeking to save you if you will simply allow him to do so. It is a dreadful truth that we were all lost, but an infinitely precious truth that He is here seeking to rescue us. Just as sure as God's word is true there is no need that one single soul should leave this house who entered it condemned already not already saved.

At the First Baptist Church.

Rev. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, preached at the morning service to a large congregation. An easy and fluent speaker, his sermon was a genuine pleasure and he held the rapt attention of every one. He spoke from a passage in the parable of the prodigal son, "I will arise and go to my father, etc."

This is the most interesting of the parables, because it so forcibly illustrates the love of the father for his lost children. The parable of the lost sheep illustrates the care with which we seek that which is our own, that of the lost piece of silver in a higher degree carries out the same idea, and in this parable of the prodigal son we have brought home to us in our paternal affections the feeling of the great Father for the lost and ruined sinner. Christ came into this world to seek the lost—those gone astray into all the wilds of sin and the dens of iniquity. Where did He not search? What in the catalogue of right did He not do to recover sinners from the error of their way? Oh, how He would press them to His bosom and carry them back to His Father! To redeem souls from hell He suffered all manner of infamies. He was spat upon, crowned with thorns, nailed to the cross and insulted in the agonies of death. In this parable He comes to our hearthstones to show His love. No artist with brush and canvass has ever so vividly portrayed the beauties of this parable, as does the simple words of our savior.

The child's desire to get away from home, and its imagined restraints from a father's advice, and a mother's tender care. The parents sorrow and quiet submission, to the son's will, watching from the vine-clad porch his departing steps, until he disappears beyond the reach of vistion. This patient yet longing so long for his return. His riotous living in a foreign land, surrounded at first by friends. The gradual loss of his heritage and reduction to abject poverty. Until at last he is reduced to the task of feeding swine and appeasing his hunger with the food of the swine pen. Then comes the awakenening of his heart and mind, the recollection of home and its comforts. Then the resolution: "I will arise, etc." The father's tender reception, and provident care for the comfort and joy of his prodigeal son. All was eloquently detailed by the gifted preacher. This parable illustrates our poor humanity. How friends swarm around in prosperity and disappear in adversity. How, when all is lost and we are ruined, whether in prison door or den of vice, the memories of a mother's prayers comes back; we feel again the pressure of her gentle hand on our furrowed brow, and on her knee would recline again our head, where, in childhood, it was the altar on which our prayers ascended to heaven.

When money is gone, friends are gone, strength is gone, popularity is gone; such is poor fallen human nature. Is there sadness more sad than sadness in loneliness? Without Christ how sad must the heart be in this vast wilderness of the world's crowded population? No scene equals the sadness of the prodigal son in his desolation save that of Cavalry. "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Oh how we can sympathize with the loneliness of the lost. As the father stood in the open door looking for the return of his boy, so in the wide open door of heaven stands our risen Savior waiting, waiting the return of the wandering sinner. "Come back, come back to a father's love" is His message to the world. We need not wait to mend our natures, to dress our characters in new garments. The scroll on which the past is written is forever rolled, and we must come back as we are, all covered with sin and blackened by guilt. The Father will not ask one word about the horrid past. Over our shoulders, He will throw a new robe, white with the blood of the lamb, and in our washed faces will be brought back the image of Him, our maker and redeemer. God has placed in our nature a principle we can never get rid of, viz.: we can never forget our own. The mother will recognize in the bearded man the boy who left her embrace in childhood. Neither can Christ forget His own. The moment they turn toward Him His outstretched arms are around them, and without one word of reproach, but with a whole heart full of love he welcomes them back. Oh, that we may all be gathered in our Father's house. How many here today can look forward through the gates of death and see the open gates of Heaven, and Christ standing there with open arms. Oh, when you come to die may angels gather around and take our souls on outstretched wings, bearing them higher and higher, clapping their wings as they ascend, until in the presence of the welcoming Jesus, the friends and kindred who have gone before, the angels and archangels, we are ushered in through the uplifted gates to that city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

At the Congregational Church.

At the Church of the Redeemer the morning service was conducted by the pastor, Dr. Eddy. The sermon was based upon the passage found in 1 Cor., 11-24, "This do in remembrance of me," and was well calculated to prepare the minds and hearts of the people for the reception of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, being delivered in the doctor's most earnest and impressive manner.

At the communion service, which followed the discourse, eight persons were admitted to membership.

The sermon began as follows: "Memory is a mysterious faculty. It registers not only passing events, but the reflecting impressions and thoughts of the mind, and the record is indelible. How often after the lapse of many years it becomes legible at the bidding of the will, or by accidental suggestion? This no physiologist or metaphysician can explain. Mysterious that facts long out of our consciousness should sometimes with stronger vividness suddehly reappear. The old man again hears the voices, and sees the faces of the companions of his youth, words which were spoken forty or fifty years ago, by lips long since mouldered to dust. What marvelous power has memory. How often do the remembered farewells of dying friends bring floods of tears to eyes not used to weep. Has it ever occurred to you that there is something analogous to the memory of the individual, in communities, in whole nations?

How distinct, for example, is the image in the American mind of Washington. How true is our national remembrance of Abraham Lincoln. His honesty, his gentleness, his humor, his patience, his firmness, his sagacity, his homely features, his peculiar manners, all are known and loved by every American. This image of the martyr president will never fade from the memory of our people and no history which fails to reflect it will ever be accepted by mankind.

Now these illustrations of the function of memory in general, throw a strong light on the church's sacred remembrance of her crucified Founder and Lord. It is remembrance transmitted to us from those who saw Him in the flesh, witnessed His miracles heard His discourses, followed Him to Gethsamane and Calvary, and beheld Him when He was taken into heaven. And we know how their memory was supernaturally quickened and strengthened by the Holy Spirit, for it was His special mission to bring all things to their remembrance. Jesus made the impression upon His immediate of absolute sinlessness They also retained a vivid impression of His power. They remembered His love and pity for the poor, the suffering, the sinful, the lost. The first disciples founded their hope on the blood of Christ. I have no sympathy with those calling themselves Christians who say "we do not want to hear about the blood" Peter, Paul, John remembered the precious blood. The church still remembers the precious blood of Christ. In the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the right of observance would seem to be in the loving remembrance of Christ. That is precisely what the Lord's Supper means. It is a keep-sake left us by a dying friend. Jesus gives us this saying, "Do this in remembrance of Me."

Let men be forgotten, let us forget ourselves, but remember our Lord. Here let sect be forgotten. We sit here, not as Congregationalists, but as Christians. Our living Lord has come today to try us by this sacrament, whether we truly hold Him in tender remembrance. Oh, should He find our hearts dead toward Him, forgetful of His love, will He not be grieved? Will He not complain that He was wounded in the house of His friends? The question is, "Lovest thou Me?" Beloved, this sacrament is a photograph of a Divine Friend. Lift up the eye of faith, and you shall behold the Lamb of God.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. S. Hines, of Calhoun, is rebuilding his residence, which was consumed by fire last winter.

CHAIRS used at Hill and Davis celebration fo sale at [illegible] and 35c. Apply corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. tf

Mr. Z. T. Grey, of Calhoun, has erected a new builing as buggy and carriage repository. It is a good building and will be used as a storehouse. It is the second building erected on the square destroyed by fire in 1883.

CHAIRS used at the Moody and Sankey meetings are now offered at 30c. each. Call at Bell street compress and get what you want. They are in good condition, nicely painted and cheap at the price. A few white chairs 25c. each. James W. Harle. tf

Dr. J. M. Armstrong receives invalids and boarders summer and winter, at his Water Cure Infirmary. He never fails to cure all sick persons curable, and benefit those incurable. All charges made reasonable and arranged to suit all. For particulars send for circular. Address, Temple. Ga. d&w1mo

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM is the only thoroughly equipped and scientifically conducted "Water Cure Infirmary" south. Three thousand patients have been restored during its thirteen years of successful operation. Charges less according to accommodations and the results obtained than any similar institution in the country. For descriptive pamphlet, with references, etc., address "Sanitarium," Atlanta, Ga. apr 30-d & w 1m

AT THE KIMBALL: E Waring, wife and child, Charleston; Green Clay Smith, Danville, Ky; Harry Hill, Cincinnati; P Koempel, New York; Captain T H Roemer and company, Busch Zouaves, St. Louis; Lieutenant B A Sprekermann, St. Louis; Captain F A Becdhardt, Houston, Tex; B H Fanor, Maryland; P B Bibb, M A Graham, J A Elsberg, J W Shenlewith, Montgomery; J C Caldwell, Rome; H Jencks, Boston; J H Cosgrove, J C Kress, Berlin; D Ledgood, Montgomery, Ala; C B Wilking, Montgomery; W F Joseph, Montgomery; E N Hart, Montgomery; Mrs B W Bell, Montgomery; Miss Lillea Bell, Montgomery; Miss Sallie Bell, Montgomery; W D Gagro, Montgomery; L J Brumley, Athens, Ga; P J McPhillips, New York; J W Young, Cincinnati; O P Lyon, Baltimore; Ed H Miller, Danville, Va; A Archer, Richmond, Va; W D Judkins, Virginia; Jos Minnis, Mexico; G A Woodson, Louisville; H H Samuels, New York, W L Slaughter, Sam W Helms, Danville, Va; J H Bell, Chicago; W T Townes, Virginia; R Hobbs, Albany, Ga; Wm Hughes, Chicago; G A Maddell, J K Moore, Vicksburg, Miss; T C Wetherby, Florida; C B Macdonald, Boston, A Koswick, New York; B H Pring, New Orleans; D J Glesson, Baltimore; W C Bradley, Columbus, Ga; H Q Bailey, Nashville; Dave Alexander, Massachusetts; John H Caldwell, Jacksonville, Ala; S S Lovinggood, Elberton, Ga; J Sartosons, Vicksburg, Miss; T A Tompkins, Charlotte, N C; A G Camp, Philadelphia; D F Jack, A K Clark, Ga; S S Peagram, Macon; T K Leslie, New York; J F Dullen, New York; J Oelsner, Ga.

Tin Transferred to Silver.

Many persons will doubtless engage in this pursuit when they learn precisely how to turn tin into silver, which can positively be accomplished and 'tis very simple too. In order to have this result, you must chew Baseball tobacco and save the tin tags thereon, and carry ten to the ball park and you will be admitted to the games free, instead of paying twenty-five cents for admission.

Music at Grant's Park.

A fine brass band, under leadership of Professor A. J. Young, has been engaged to play at Grant's park, and will begin next Tuesday, 11th instant. Concerts will be given four days in the week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The hours will be from half past ten to twelve o'clock, a. m., and from three to half past five o'clock, p. m. Both music and water free, at Grant's park. 4t

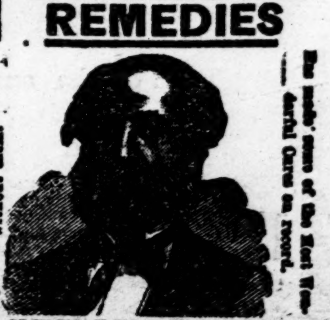
Go to Maltry's elegant barber shop and bath rooms. Hair cutting a specialty; none but expert barbers employed. 29 Whitehall street.
mon wed th fri 1m

THE Georgia railroad will sell tickets from Atlanta and all local stations to Augusta, good for any train going on May 10th and returning on any train until 13th, inclusive, at 1 cent per mile each way, to persons who desire to attend the firemen's grand parade, carnival, procession, fire works display, and other amusements.

Five Survivors.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Perhaps the greatest setback that the temperance cause has received in this city for a long time, were the recent disclosures made by a reporter of the Every Saturday. Among our oldest and most respected citizens are five survivors of the war of 1812, known as "The Old Defenders," whose ages range from 89 to 93, to whom the people have been accustomed to look with very great respect and veneration, on account of the part they took in the defense of Baltimore in that war. Every year it has been the custom to commemorate the defense by an anniversary parade and banquet, in which these veterans participate, the day being a general holiday throughout the state. These old soldiers, hale and hearty in appearance, have marched in procession annually and are the finest specimens of robust old age of the city. For some time past there has been considerable agitation in this section over the temperance question, the adherents of the cause going so far as to demand absolute prohibition. The reporter of the Every Saturday, who did not sympathize with this movement, accordingly set out in search of public opinion, and among others interviewed were these Old Defenders. He found that every one of them—Mr. John C. Morford, aged 89; George Boss, 92; Samuel Jennings, 89; John Peddecord, 90; Nathaniel Watts, 90—had always been in the habit of taking a little stimulant of some kind, and that since the discovery of Duffy's pure malt whisky—an article from which every trace of fusil oil is eliminated by a secret process—this was their favorite brand. In the words of the venerable Nathaniel Watts—aged 90—when interviewed: "That sir," said he, "is what I call a pure article, that is Duffy's pure malt whisky. That's like they use to have in my time."

CLINGMAN'S
TOBACCO
REMEDIES


The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.
The only ones of the Kind. Wonderful Cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT
THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.
THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.
THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.
Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.

THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE FULLY MET!
—IN OUR—
ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING GOODS!
NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND HILDREN'S CLOTHING.
IMMENSE STOCK! CHOICE GOODS! LOW PRICES!
Our ailoring Department, as usual, filled with the latest productions of the season. Our custom suits speak for themselves.
HIRSCH BROS.
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE
Atlanta Home
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of the State of Georgia.

Capital - - - $200,000 00

ROBT. J. LOWRY,
President.
JOEL HURT,
Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
S. M. INMAN,
GEO. WINSHIP,
HENRY JACKSON,
R. H. RICHARDS,
ROBT. J. LOWRY,
T. G. HEALY,
T. L. LANGSTON,
J. H. PORTER,
JOEL HURT.

This company confines its usiness to the State of Georgia, does a conservative business, issues liberal policies and divides profits with Insurers.
IT KEEPS MONEY AT HOME

HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.
Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. d1y

Tag Your Dogs.

COME TO THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CORner Pryor and Hunter streets, buy a tag and put it on your dog, or the dog wagon will carry him to the dog pound, where he will be killed.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.
may 6—d2w.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
In addition to his usual large stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hardware, Holloware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Crockeryware and Varieties, would most respectfully inform his numerous customers both in town and country, that he has now on hand
WHITE AND RED ONION SETS,
SEED IRISH POTATOES,
GARDEN SEEDS, MILO MAIZE,
GERMAN MILLET, AND
ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED CLOVER SEEDS
That he is now offering at greatly reduced prices. All orders promptly filled. Terms cash.
April 8, 1886.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH-RAREBITS,
&c.

Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

* * *
A FRIEND IN NEED.
Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter. Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external injuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—TRY IT
jan29d1y

ATLANTA BRIDGE WORKS
GRANT WILKINS,
Civil Engineer and Contracting Agent.
Bridges, Roofs and Turn Tables,
Iron Work for Buildings, Jails, Etc.
Substructures and Foundations a Specialty.
Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application. jan 15 d&wky tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

*Day Express from Sav'h &Fla. No. 14 12 05 n'n	*Day Express North, E. and West No 14 12 15 pm
*New York Lim. From North. No 15....9 10 am	*Night Express North, E. and West No 12 10 20 pm
*Cin. & Mem. Ex. from North, No. 11. 4 45 a m	*New York Lim. North N. Y. Phila. etc. No. 16 .... 5 40 pm
*Day Express from North No. 13.......... 3 30 pm	Cannon Ball South for S'v'h & Fla. No. 15 ....9 15 am
*Day Ex. from Savannah and Brunswick, No. 16.......... 5 35 pm	Fast Express South for S'vh & Fla. No. 13 5 00 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Savannah*	7 32 am	To Savannah*...	6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll*	8 30 am	To Macon*........	2 45 pm
" Macon*.....	12 40 pm	To Savannah*...	6 50 pm
"Savannah*...	9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*.	4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga*	5 51 am	To Chattanooga*	7 50 am
" Marietta...	8 00 am	To Chattanooga*	1 30 pm
" Rome......	11 05 am	To Rome.........	3 45 pm
" Chata'go*..	2 25 pm	To Marietta......	5 15 pm
" Chata'ga*..	6 35 pm	To Chattanooga*	5 55 pm
		To Chattanooga*	11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

FromAkron....*	7 15 am	To Selma*......	1 15 pm
" Selma*....	2 25 pm	To Akron*.......	11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*.	6 40 am	To Augusta*......	8 00 am
" Covingt'n..	7 55 am	To Decatur.......	9 00 am
" Decatur.....	10 15 am	To Clarkston.....	12 10 pm
" Augusta*...	1 00 pm	To Augusta*.....	2 45 pm
" Clarkston..	2 20 pm	To Covington....	6 10 pm
" Augusta*..	5 50 pm	To Augusta*....	7 30 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Lula.........	8 25 am	To Charlotte*....	7 40 am
" Charlotte*.	12 40 pm	To Gainesville...	4 30 pm
" Charlotte*	9 40 pm	To Charlotte*....	4 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*...	7 20 am	To Birming'm*..	8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*...	8 55 pm	To Birming'm*..	4 30 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

GEORGIA — FULTON COUNTY.— ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886: Thomas W. Latham, guardian of Ector B. Latham, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said guardianship.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10, 15, 22, 29, ju 5

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY. — ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886: Arthur B. Connolly, guardian of Katie Connolly, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said guardianship.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10. 15, 22. 29, ju 5

GEORGIA — FULTON COUNTY. —ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886: Henry L. Hall, as administrator of Jemima Callahan, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10-mon 3 m

GEORGIA — FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886: John Jones, executor of the will and testament of Elizabeth W. Dunwoody, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10-mon 3 m

GEORGIA — FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886: Edgar R. Carter has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Jennie M. Rogers, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10, 15, 22, 29, ju 5.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Patrick Lynch, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in June next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10,15,22,29june 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886.—Horace Bradley, administrator of James M. Bradley, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10,15.22,29june 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886.—John Stephens, administrator of Edward Mercer, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10,15,22,29june 5

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, May 8th, 1886.—William H. Mountcastle, foreign administrator of Willie E. [illegible] deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.
may 10,15,22,29june 5

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.
A[illegible]—Are you suffering from a [illegible] ma, Bronchitis or any of th[illegible] ubles that so often end [illegible] to use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and [illegible] remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
mon wed sat.